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NEW DELHI.**

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N. B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, 30th August, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Budget Preparation

*1325. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made or are being made in consultation with various State Governments, public undertakings and other Joint Stock Companies to prepare their budgets in such a way as will enable the economic classification of budget for the country as a whole; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No Sir, for the present our attention is focussed on effecting improvements in the economic classification of the Central Government budget

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Central Government is aware whether any of the State Governments, on its own initiative, has taken such step?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not aware of any.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In order that there should be an economic classification of the financial transactions carried on in the country, may I know whether Government now think of having such an agency to co-ordinate the steps that any of the State Governments might take?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The difficulty is this. Even for the Central Government budget, the classification that is brought out this year means considerable amount of improvement. I may make mention of one question which is engaging our attention, namely, the break-up of the Central Government expenditure into expenditure here and expenditure abroad. The possibility of obtaining detailed information on the foreign exchange component of the Central Government expenditure is now being explored. If we attain a stage of, shall I say, near perfection, then I think the next stage is to see if we cannot make the State Governments adopt our classification and to see if we cannot establish some kind of parity.

In the meantime, I understand that the Estimates Committee is also engaged in thinking out some ways and means of improving the budget. Possibly we might put at the disposal of the Estimates Committee our difficulties in the matter and the cumulative wisdom of this Ministry and the Estimates Committee might produce some results.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know whether there is any possibility of the Government bringing out the full

national income and expenditure statistics through the machinery of the Indian Statistical Institute?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member who tabled the question apparently had that in his mind, because if the economic classification becomes a common feature with regard to one basis for the State as well as the Centre, then this question of national expenditure being collated and put together would perhaps be a possibility. But if the hon. Member has in his mind some kind of national income survey such as being attempted in the United Kingdom, we have been applying our mind to that problem, but we find the difficulties are almost insuperable.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Regarding the present system of the fiscal year for the Central Government budget, will Government consider the question of resorting to the calendar year and also have a uniform period for the States also?

Mr. Speaker: I would request all hon. Members to send whatever suggestions they want to make to the hon. Minister.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: It is not a suggestion; I want to know whether there is any such proposal.

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion is that the calendar year may be adopted. Any suggestion can also be put as a question, "Is there a proposal....." etc.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In view of the fact that the Government machinery and the various departments in the Centre and in the States also are spending to a great extent, may I know whether Government have been considering the advisability of finding out whether the jobs that are being created and the jobs that are there have got the full amount of work or not and whether in framing the budgets, the Centre will advise the States accordingly?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as any advice to be tendered to the States in this regard is concerned, I am afraid it has got to be done by the Planning Commission; the Government of India, as such, would not be able to do so because of the present constitutional relationship between the States and the Centre. The agency to advise them in this matter is the Planning Commission. But so far as the Government of India is concerned, hon. Members are aware that an attempt to review so as to ultimately achieve some economy is now being made. The Organisation and Methods Division is one and there is another section working in the Home Ministry looking into service matters. Many Ministries have appointed economy boards of their own and there is a central economy board in the Finance Ministry on which the Finance Secretary and the Home Secretary are Members, reviewing any matter which is of economic significance or which has a financial bearing. It is more or less in an experimental stage at the present moment and if we get on to a further stage where we think the system has worked well, perhaps we may through the medium of the Planning Commission inform the States of any success we have achieved in this regard.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government has any proposal to have talks with all the State Finance Ministers in this respect and have a uniform system?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, so far as the question of uniformity in regard to budgetary procedure is concerned, there is a certain amount of uniformity, because at one time there was a Government which had a uniform method of budgeting. As the British Government, the Central Government is really controlling the whole budgeting procedure and the State Governments have powers only by devolution. So, a certain uniformity does exist, but may be that uniformity needs a certain amount of change and we are trying to make the change at the Centre. Whether the

States will follow suit is a matter to be decided, after the initial experiment is found to be successful.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Central had made a beginning in this connection? I would like to know whether any officer of the Finance Ministry was deputed or entrusted with the task of studying any new measures that are being tried in different countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not able to say categorically yes or no; I would like to have notice.

छावनियों का विकास

*१३२६. श्री बत बर्शन : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री २६ मई, १९५७ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५४ के भाग (क) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत छावनियों के विकास के लिये जिस कार्यक्रम पर विचार किया जा रहा था क्या हम बीच उसके बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उस स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम की एक प्रति टेबल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमन्त्री (सरदार मजीठिया):

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सुझाव वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा विचाराधीन हैं और उनके शीघ्र पूरा होने की आशा की जाती है ।

श्री भवत बर्शन : यह प्रश्न एक वर्ष से विचाराधीन कहा जा रहा है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी ज़ेरी होने का क्या विशेष कारण है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : जैसा कि २६ मई, १९५७ को पूछे गये सवाल के जवाब में समा-पटल पर रखे गये एक स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया था, इस का विशेष कारण यह है कि सारा खर्चा छ. करोड़ है और इस वक्त यह समझा जाता है कि यह खर्चा हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री भवत बर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सरकार छ. करोड़ रुपये के खर्चे को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में छावनियों के विकास के लिये कितनी रकम निश्चित की गई है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : पिछले साल, १९५६-५७ में, ३० लाख रुपया दिया गया था और इस वर्ष ५५ लाख रुपया रखा गया है इन कामों के लिये ।

सरदार अ० सि० सहगल : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कुछ कारणवश यह कार्य शीघ्र नहीं हो सकता है । कौन कौन से ऐसे कारण हैं, जिन के कारण यह कार्य नहीं हो सकता है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस की व्याख्या करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

सरदार मजीठिया : मुल्क की जो फ़ाइनेशियल पोजीशन है, वह तो माननीय सदस्य को मालूम ही है । उस को देखते हुये यह कार्य शीघ्र नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

श्री खाबोबाला : छावनियों के विकास के लिये प्रान्तीय सरकारों के जो कायदे हैं, उन को लागू कर उन को सहूलियत देने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : पाच छः दिन हुये, इस के मुताल्लिक जवाब देने हुये मैं ने कहा था कि हम एक अर्मेडमेंट बिल लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । उस पर विचार हो रहा है ।

Shri Ayyakkannu: May I know whether there is any proposal under this

scheme to provide quarters for all married officers?

Sardar Majithia: Housing also forms part of the plan. But I cannot say off-hand how much has been allotted for that.

श्री भक्त बंसन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई रकम निश्चित की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत छावनीयों के विकास के लिए रुपये हर साल मंजूर किए जायेंगे ?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, we have decided that we cannot give a specific amount for the Five Year Plan, but we will be allotting on a year to year basis for this purpose. I have already stated that during 1956-57, we have allotted Rs. 30 lakhs and during the current year Rs. 55 lakhs.

द्वादश-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय योजना बचत प्रमाण पत्र

*१३२७. पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि द्वादश-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय योजना बचत प्रमाण-पत्रों में पूंजी लगाने के लिये आवश्यक फार्म अब तक छापे नहीं गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The 12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates were under print and have been made available at the post offices since the first week of this month.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: For the last three or four months several people have returned from post offices without depositing money in National Savings Certificates. May I know whether

any estimates have been made as to how much money has been returned. People went to the post offices to deposit money; but they could not because there was no form to deposit.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, the decision to issue these Certificates was taken in the second week of May. The issue of these Certificates was announced by me in my Budget speech on the 15th of May. Our Securing Printing Press could not cope with the work that they had and they were not able to print these Certificates. But, the Post offices had made arrangements to issue temporary receipts against any applications that they receive. I have not got the details with me of any case where the Post office refused to issue temporary receipts. It is quite likely that people did not like the temporary receipts and took their money back. I am not in a position to say how much was taken back. It is undoubtedly a fact that these Certificates were not ready largely because of the timing of the decision to issue the Certificates and the natural lag that exists between the time when the decision is taken and the implementation for physical reasons.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: There was a recent announcement by the Government that Cash Certificates will be paid by postmen in the villages. Have the Government any information by what time this scheme will be launched?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: With a view to spreading saving habits even in the villages, may I know if the Finance Minister has considered giving some sort of a commission for those who can sell these Certificates, in the rural areas specially?

Mr. Speaker: How does that arise out of this question. It relates to scarcity of forms.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As a matter of fact, there is a system of paying commission to the people who collect subscriptions for National Savings Certificates. I am not able to say exactly what the amount is. We have allowed a certain percentage of receipts for the purpose of collection expenses. Payment of commission forms part of the collection expenses.

Geological Survey of Andhra

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*1328. { **Shri Venkatasubbalah:**
 Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:
 Shri Rami Reddy:
 Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive Geological Survey of Andhra Pradesh has been made;

(b) if so, the areas where it has been or is being carried out;

(c) the names of the minerals covered or to be covered by the Survey;

(d) the action Government propose to take on the report of the Survey; and

(e) the total estimated amount to be spent by Government on this head during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The answer is a long one. If you will permit me, I shall read the more important extracts.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Systematic geological mapping and investigations of mineral deposits, engineering geology and ground water resources are being carried out in Andhra Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India and will be continued for some years to come as this kind of work is unending. Geological mapping and mineral investigations have been carried out in

particular in parts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, and other places.

*[Mineral occurrences so far examined are of iron-ore in Guntur, Krishna and Kurnool; Chromite in Krishna, manganese in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam; copper in Nellore district, Garimanipenta area and Gani in Kurnool; limestones in Guntur, Cuddapah, Krishna, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam, barytes in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts, clays in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Godavari and Hyderabad, and asbestos in Cuddapah and the Nellore mica belt.]

Copies of the reports of the surveys carried out by the Geological Survey of India are forwarded to the State Government on or receipt for the grant of mineral concessions to private parties where appropriate. The Andhra Government has under consideration to set up a corporation for the exploitation of certain schedule. A minerals e.g iron ore.

(e) No separate financial provision is made for carrying out geological surveys in individual States, the expenditure incurred being met from the sanctioned grant of the Geological Survey of India for the country as a whole.

Shri P. C. Bose: What is the reply to part (c)?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The reply to part (c) is that investigations of the important mineral deposits in the State, that is, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, copper, gold, limestones, barytes and asbestos have been more or less completed in some cases and the work still remaining is carried out area-wise.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether geological survey has been made with regard to copper deposits that are available in the Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: With regard to copper deposits, generally, the copper deposits in that region are not supposed to be of any commercial value

*The portion within brackets was not read in the House.

although the Geological Survey of India have discovered and mapped them out for information.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government is aware that there was a gold mine which was in working order some years ago in Anantapur district and whether Government has any proposal to continue it again?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will make enquiries and answer the question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government is aware that in a region of the Anantapur district, diamonds are available even on open ground in the rainy season on a large scale? No, no. That place is very well known in that area as Vajrakaruru. Is the Government prepared to investigate it fully and make use of it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got much information about these surface lying diamonds. But, it is a fact that the Geological Survey have reported that there are potentialities of diamond mines in that State. We have got a programme in respect of diamonds and we are undertaking it systematically.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What exactly is the Government's programme not only to investigate but to extract diamonds in that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In order to exploit, we must first investigate. There is a programme for survey and investigation of diamonds in the south.

Shri P. C. Bose: Which of the minerals mentioned by the hon. Minister will be economically workable in that area.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already stated that these areas have been investigated and investigations are continuing. Some Iron ore mines and manganese ore mines have been found to be commercially exploitable and I am told some are worked. With regard to copper, gold, diamond, limestone, etc. work is still continuing.

Shri Keshava: May I know if there is a definite schedule of programme of Geological survey in our country and if so, under this programme, when will the survey of Mysore State come up?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is a definite programme for every State. Every year, at the end of summer, the workers return to headquarters and carry on work as to what they have found out. I can assure hon. Member that Mysore is always included in the programme.

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to Andhra. Does the hon. Member want all Mysoreans to go to Andhra?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A geological survey was going on for mapping of gold in certain areas of Anantapur. May I know at what stage is the mapping now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I require notice.

Mr. Speaker: This is a general question relating to minerals. If any hon. Member is interested in any particular mineral, he may put a separate question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We have already put a question. We want to get information.

Mr. Speaker: So long as the hon. Member continues to be a member, he can go on putting questions.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that prospecting for diamonds was made by an English company some thirty years ago in Banganapalle? May I also know whether the matter will be taken up by the Government and the prospecting continued?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I said, we have a programme for survey of all diamond mining areas in Andhra and if we find some hopeful signs we might undertake prospecting also.

राजस्थान पुलिस बल

*१३२६. श्री ह० चं० शर्मा : क्या प्रतिकार : मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिसमें राजस्थान की सेनाओं के भारतीय सेना में विलीनीकरण के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार को अपने पुलिस बल में जो वृद्धि करनी पड़ी उस पर होने वाले वार्षिक व्यय के आंकड़े दिये हुये हों ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह विज्ञित है कि विलीनीकरण के पूर्व भूतपूर्व राजाओं द्वारा रखी गई सेनाओं के संगठन, उनके लिये बनाये गये मकान आदि पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये थे ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकार को उसकी सशस्त्र पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में कोई तदर्थ सहायता अथवा प्रतिकार दिया गया है ?

प्रतिकार उ मंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) :

(क) आवश्यक सूचना राजस्थान सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और एक विवरण यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [इन्हिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १]

Some Hon. Members: In English also please

Mr. Speaker: Yes

Sardar Majithia: (a) The required information is being collected from the Rajasthan Government and a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) The Government have no such information .

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 1].

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, with whose faces I am not familiar, may

stand up for a minute or two, so that I may get accustomed to their faces, if they want to catch my eyes.

श्री ह० चं० शर्मा : पंजाब, बंगाल व मुख्यतः राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों को अपनी आर्म्ड कास्टेबुलरी के ऊपर जो भारी व्यय करना पड़ रहा है, वह पाकिस्तान बार्डर पर बाह्य आक्रमण से सुरक्षा के लिये करना पड़ रहा है, वैसे देखा जाय तो बाह्य आक्रमण से बार्डर की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की है तो क्या सुरक्षा मंत्रालय अपनी मिलिटरी में पड़े हुये जवानों को बार्डर पर भेजने का इरादा रखता है और क्या वह इस विषय पर विचार कर रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants that the expenditure must be borne by the Centre.

Sardar Majithia: It is the responsibility of the Government to maintain law and order there. If there is any trouble, certainly we will have to look into it.

श्री एम० एर० द्विबो : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले राज्यों को जो फौज थी, उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत आदमों राजस्थान फोर्स में ले लिये गये हैं और कितने प्रतिशत बाकी रह गये हैं और जो बाकी रह गये हैं उनके साथ सरकार ने क्या व्यवहार किया है ?

Sardar Majithia: I require notice for that question

Shri Kasilwal: May I know whether there is any proposal to replace the Armed Constabulary in Rajasthan by regular military personnel?

Sardar Majithia: No, there is no such proposal.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Previously, Rajputs and Jats were specially recruited for the army in Rajasthan. I want to know what consideration the Central Government is paying to the Rajputs and Jats, who are driven

out of the services and who are in great difficulties?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question. This relates to police constabulary.

श्री ह० च० शर्मा : सन् १९५० और १९५१ में राजस्थान प्रान्त कांस्टेबुलरी को जो मदद केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई, क्या वह बाद में भी दी गई, यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered the question that it is a matter of law and order.

Sardar Majithia: May I supplement it? The Second Finance Commission is sitting and the Rajasthan Government have approached them. They are examining this question and they will make recommendations.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: With all respect, I have to say that these people who have been driven out of the services are of a certain caste—Rajputs and Jats. I want to know what you are doing for Rajputs and Jats.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may take the trouble of tabling a non-official resolution.

National Theatre

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*1330. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether report of architect sent abroad to study the theatre and opera houses has been submitted;

(b) if so, what are its principal features and whether Government have accepted the report; and

(c) when the proposal to construct a well-equipped National Theatre at Delhi will be finalised and in what respects it will be based on the architect's report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Re-

search (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It gives a fairly comprehensive idea of the technical requirements of the proposed National Theatre based on a detailed study of existing theatres both in Europe and the U.S.A. Government have generally accepted the report.

(c) The proposal will be finalised only after the approval of the final design which will be based mainly on the suggestions contained in the architects' report.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know who were the architects who went round and what is the amount which was incurred on their visits to these countries and which countries they visited particularly?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Nawab Zain Yar Jung and Shri Man Singh Rana were the two architects who went round. They visited Italy, Austria, West Germany, Sweden, Belgium, U.K., U.S.A., France and Switzerland. Regarding the money spent, I am sorry, I do not have the figures.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has just informed us that the design which is under consideration will be based generally on the recommendations of these architects' report. I want to know whether in that design any idea of the Indian architecture will also be taken into consideration and whether the final design will have a bearing on Indian architecture also

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Certainly it will be an Indian theatre and it will take into account the special characteristics of Indian architecture.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether any site has already been selected and also when the construction is expected to be completed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The site has been provisionally selected—the crossing of Jan Path and Raj Path. Regarding the question when the construction will take place, the matter is still under consideration. It is

possible that we may have to postpone the construction on account of the financial stringency. The Cabinet has not yet taken a final decision.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: A part of my question has already been answered. I want to know whether in view of the financial stringency this scheme is likely to be postponed or whether it will still be pursued. Secondly, I want the hon. Minister to let us know the estimated cost of this theatre and the amount of expenditure that has already been incurred on the foreign tour of the architects etc.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the foreign tour is concerned, the hon. Minister has stated that he has no figures with him.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: He might collect them and supply them to us.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will do that. With regard to the estimate for the theatre, according to the architect's report, the total cost may be about Rs 1 crore. The Finance Minister has already suggested that the project might be postponed for the time being. But the whole matter will have to be considered by the Cabinet.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it has been finally decided to have the national theatre in Delhi itself or will there be other national theatres spread out throughout the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: To start with, we propose to have a national theatre in Delhi. Government have not yet considered whether there should be national theatres in other places also. Of course, if we have financial resources, we would certainly like to have national theatres in other places also.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: In view of the fact that it has just now been stated that Rs. 1 crore will be the cost, may I know if the income side has also been calculated?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This was with regard to the construction of the

building itself. It will certainly bring some recurring income, but the total recurring expenditure and recurring income have not been taken into account.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if by the National Theatre the Minister means only a building, or all that goes with a national theatre all over the world, the dramatic accompaniments also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Theatre means a theatre.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member legitimately wants to know whether this crore of rupees includes the cost of the building as also the furniture, equipment and other accessories that go to make a theatre.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It will include. I will give the details.

Mr. Speaker: Details need not be given. It is enough if a broad idea is given.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It will have sitting accommodation for 3,000 persons. The theatre will be equipped with a revolving singing and lifting stage. There will also be arrangements for flying scenes. There will also be an experimental theatre and several practising rooms for music, drama and dance, and the estimate of Rs. 1 crore will include equipment also I believe.

Income-Tax Officers

*1331. **Shri Rup Narain:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of Income-Tax Officers in the Bihar and Orissa charge who have been exempted from passing the departmental examination during the years 1952-1957 in order to qualify for permanent appointment as Income-Tax Officers; and

(b) the number out of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes;

(c) the number of Income-Tax Officers of that charge who have been

reverted during the same period as Inspectors after serving in that capacity for a number of years; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Caste Officers amongst them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) One.

(b) Nil.

(c) Five.

(d) Nil.

श्री श्री नारायण : होम मिनिस्ट्री ने हर एक मिनिस्ट्री को एक इन्स्ट्रक्शन सर्कुलेट किया है कि जब किसी आफिसर को पोस्ट के लिये कोई इम्प्लोयमेंट पाम करने की शर्त रखी जाये तब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये अनेड्यूल्ड हाई स्टैण्डर्ड का एग्जामिनेशन न रक्खा जाये । दूसरे तमाम लोगों के इम्प्लोयमेंट पाम करने का जो नेबल रक्खा जाये, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये उस से नीचे का स्तर रक्खा जाये । कोई आदमी साढ़े सात वर्ष इनकम टैक्स आफिसर रहा हो, उस को रिवर्ट कर दिया जाये .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को प्रश्न करना चाहिये , जवाब या मलाह नही देनी चाहिये ।

श्री श्री नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आफिसर को क्यों नही इम्प्लोयमेंट पाम करने से एग्जेंट किया गया जब कि हमें को कर दिया गया । ऐसा करने का आधार क्या था ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why a similar exemption is not given to scheduled caste candidates, exempting them from particular qualifications before they are appointed income-tax officers. His information is that others, i.e. non-scheduled castes people are being exempted. So, why, should there be a discrimination?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The history of the whole matter goes to

many years. There was a period before 1953 when there was an acute shortage of income-tax officers and several people were promoted, in many cases because in their past service they were exempted from passing the departmental examination. As I said, that is something which happened before 1953. In most cases where they were promoted, they were told that they might be reverted when officers were available. So, it is not a question of exemption as such for any particular category of people, because at that time we had to promote these people, and after they were found to be otherwise fit, it was not insisted that they should pass the departmental examination. In some cases it was later on, but so far as scheduled castes candidates are concerned, I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind. Does he want that they should be exempted from departmental examinations? If that is so, I am afraid it would be rather difficult. Unless a person who has entered service shows that he knows all about the work of the department, and that is the only test that we have, namely a departmental examination, it is difficult to decide whether a man is fit for the post that he holds.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the basis on which this exemption was given with regard to (a).

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, it is a matter of history before 1953. We had appointed a number of people from the lower grades in order to fill up the vacancies, and they were definitely told that they had really no claim, and that when new officers were available, they would have to go. In some cases, some of these people were taken in. So far as (a) is concerned, it is very difficult for me to say what the basis is.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know how many chances are generally given to an officer to pass a departmental examination before he is reverted back, and particularly to the scheduled castes candidates?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

श्री कृष्णामाचारी : जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, सन् १९५५ में भी ऐसे लोगों को एग्जैम्प्ट दिया गया है जो कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के नहीं थे। लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को जिन्होंने डिपार्टमेंटल एग्जामिनेशन में उन से ज्यादा मार्क्स पाए थे, जब इम्पेचन पास करने के लिए ५० परसेंट मार्क्स रख गए हैं, उन्होंने ५७ परसेंट मार्क्स पाए थे और दूसरे लोगों ने जो कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के नहीं थे २७ परसेंट पाए थे, एग्जैम्प्ट नहीं किया गया। एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के आफिसर की सर्विस को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया, जिस की सर्विस साठे सात वर्ष की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया था जब कि दूसरे लोगो को जिन्होंने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आफिसर से...

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member should put a specific question, and bring to the notice of the hon Minister specific instances where, notwithstanding the fact that a scheduled caste candidate got marks higher than others, he was not preferred and there was a discrimination shown against him. Such cases may be brought to the notice of the Minister, instead of making allegations here on the floor of the House of a general character.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know why, when non-scheduled caste candidates were exempted from appearing at the examination, the scheduled caste candidate were not exempted? Were there no scheduled castes candidates available at that time who asked for this exemption?

Mr. Speaker. He has answered the question.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon Member who has tabled the question has a particular case in view, and hon. Members are asking questions in a very general manner. As I said, the exemptions were not given on the

basis of scheduled or non-scheduled caste candidates. That was because that at that period when these people were promoted, they were found otherwise fit. In one case it was made permanent, but the particular case he has in view perhaps relates to one particular officer, and if that is so, it is best for him to ask for information, and I can give the information. It may be that in that case the officer himself elected to accept the counter officer the Government made to him.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेप

*१३३२ श्री पद्मसेन क्या इस्पात खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभ्रक, लोहा, तांबा, एसबेस्टस, नमक जैसे खनिज प्रचुर मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि वहाँ तेल बहुत अधिक मात्रा में विद्यमान है, और

(ग) इन खनिजों को निकालने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री क० दे० बालवीर): (क) असली हालत तो यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के मण्डी नामक स्थान पर नमक काफी तादाद में मौजूद है। यहाँ पर कच्चे लोहे के भी काफी भण्डार हैं परन्तु वह घटिया किस्म के हैं। मालूम हुआ है कि पाइराइट्स (Pyrites) काईनाट (Kyanite) तांबा (Copper) ग्रहद पदार्थ (Asbestos), अभ्रक (Mica) इत्यादि खनिज पदार्थ भी मिलने हैं परन्तु उनका कोई आर्थिक महत्व अभी तक नहीं पाया गया। मैंने 'अभी तक' शब्द जोड़ दिया है।

(ख) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने मण्डी के इलाके में कुछ स्थान खोज लिये हैं जहाँ तेल की चट्टानों की पहचान कर

ली गई है और कहीं कहीं तेल का (Seepage) भी देखा गया है। पिछले साल के खोज करने के मौसम में तरतौब वार जांच पड़ताल शुरू की गई थी और अगले अक्टूबर से फिर शुरू कर दी जायेंगे लेकिन इस खोज के बारे में अभी निश्चित रूप में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

(ग) सरकार के लिये इन में से किसी भी खनिज पदार्थ का शोषण करना अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

Some Hon. Members: In English also please.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: (a) The actual position is that Himachal Pradesh has a good deposit of rock salt at Mandi. It also has extensive deposits of iron ore, but their quality is poor. Pyrites, Kyanite, Copper, Asbestos, Mica are also known to occur but they are not considered of any economic importance as yet.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has located certain spots in the Mandi Area where oil rock has been identified and some oil seepage also noticed. Systematic investigation was started during the last field season and will be resumed from October next. Nothing definite can be said about this discovery as yet.

(c) Government has not yet found it possible to exploit any of these minerals.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस विषय में अनुसंधान करने के लिये क्या कोई मशीनरी बनाई है ?

श्री क० दे० मालवीय : हमारा संगठन बहुत जबरदस्त है और वह बराबर हर साल खोजबीन किया करता है।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि मंडी जिले में सपरायाट तहसील में सोनखड नाम की एक नदी है जिसके किनारे से लोग

सोना चुन कर अपना रोजगार चलाते हैं। क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा की गयी है।

श्री क० दे० मालवीय : यह धाम तोर पर जानी हुई बात है कि हिमालय की नदियों से जो बालू नीचे आता है उसमें कुछ मात्रा में सोना मिला हुआ होता है। यह बाली इसी नदी की साक्षियता नहीं है, सभी नदियों में बालू में सोने का कुछ अंश रहता है लेकिन उसका कोई आर्थिक महत्व नहीं है।

श्री हेमराज : हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ ही लगते पंजाब के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में भी बहुत सारे मिनरल्स हैं। उनमें से किन-किन का अनुसंधान किया गया है ?

श्री क० दे० मालवीय : जी हाँ, सरकार को मालूम है कि आसपास के पहाड़ी इलाके में खनिज पदार्थ हैं। उनके जांच पड़ताल की योजना हमारा विभाग बनाता है। कुछ जांच पड़ताल हो भी रही है, उसकी हमारे पास सूचना भी है और समय समय पर उसकी रिपोर्ट शाया की जाती है।

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a foundry at Nahan which is a government enterprise, and for this foundry iron ore is imported from Bihar? If it is so, may I know why Government do not attempt to have the iron ore from Himachal Pradesh itself where it is available?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have said that although iron ore is found there, the quality is not good. Therefore the producers and iron ore processors might be importing better quality iron ore from Bihar. That is a simple economic proposition.

Smuggling of Counterfeit Currency

*1334. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the steps taken by Union Government to prevent smuggling of counterfeit currency into India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): All steps are being constantly taken by the Government of India to prevent smuggling of such articles into India.

Shri Shivananjappa: Is it a fact that at Kasur, a Pakistani village near the Ferozepore border, the police unearthed a gang forging Indian hundred rupee notes?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have seen a report of that nature.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know how many.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What action has been taken on it?

Mr. Speaker: Can I join these two questions together?

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know how many persons have been arrested or apprehended in this connection, and the value of counterfeit currency recovered?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position is that this particular village is in Pakistan. I am not in a position to give any information in regard to what took place there.

Shri Shivananjappa: I am asking a general question about the total number and value of counterfeit currency recovered.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point is, if I may say so, the original question was different, and the question ultimately has taken a form in which perhaps the information that I have given is the only information that I could give. The original question was based on this report. I am not in a position to add anything to what is contained in the report, because that area does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Government of India.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When a report has been seen by the Government in some of the leading local dailies, do not they make any formal enquiry into these matters?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, we can, provided the area that is mentioned there is within our jurisdiction. Kasur happens to be in Pakistan.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the large number of smuggling cases that have been reported is due to smuggling being on the increase or to better detection of cases of smuggling?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, Sir, I think I will cut the Gordian Knot and say, both.

Welfare work for Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes

*1335. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2662 on the 29th May, 1956 in respect of the welfare work for Children of Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes and state:

(a) whether the proposals have since been received from all the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes as proposed by the State Governments for the welfare of the children of backward classes during the year 1956-57 were approved and necessary grants-in-aid sanctioned.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what is the financial implication of this scheme?

Shri Datar: Under the Second Five Year Plan Rs 91 lakhs have been reserved for the children of Backward Classes. In respect of this amount, for the year 1956-57, under the Central schemes Rs 10 lakhs and odd were expended and under the State schemes Rs. 23 lakhs and odd were expended. For the current year Rs. 8,96,000 have already been sanctioned under the Central schemes and Rs. 25,16,000 under the State schemes.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether these grants are made in excess of the grants that have been guaranteed under the Constitution for the development of Tribal areas in each State?

Shri Datar: This is a grant for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and ex-criminals.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि बैकवर्ड क्लासज के विद्यार्थियों को जो स्कालरशिप मिलते हैं वे समय पर नहीं मिलत जिस के कारण ब लड़के अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ दते हैं ?

Shri Datar: That is entirely a different matter. Here a number of other schemes are under consideration.

Shri Thimmalah: In addition to this scheme, is the Minister aware of any scheme under the Social Welfare Board for the welfare of the children of these Scheduled Castes?

Shri Datar: There must be some, but these are very comprehensive schemes.

Shri Jangde: What are the different aspects of this welfare on which Rs. 91 lakhs are proposed to be spent in five years?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is presumably referring to the different schemes. The schemes are free education, mid-day meals, books, slates, clothes and then Child Welfare Centres, Basic Schools, Ashram Schools, Children's Parks.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: May I know the basis on which the allotments are made, whether it is on the number of tribesmen and Scheduled Caste people in the State or on the population basis?

Shri Datar: A number of considerations are taken into account, including population as also the suitability of the schemes in those areas.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the aid that the hon. Minister referred to just now is confined to Scheduled Castes and Tribes or also to other Backward Classes?

Shri Datar: They are in respect of of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes.

श्री मधुसूदन राव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतान को कृपा करेंगे कि ये जो किताबें दी जाती हैं ट्राइबल एरियाज में, ये लड़कों को पढ़ाई शुरू होने के वक़्त दी जाती है या कि साल समाप्त होने पर और इम्तिहान ख़त्म होन के बाद दी जाती है ।

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will kindly understand that the books are given by way of instruction for them, and that is naturally when the school starts.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the amount, which it has been said now has been given for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, has been distributed through State Governments or through some private agencies?

Shri Datar: Generally they are given to the State Governments, but the Government of India have also recognised certain non-official organisations.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What are the non-official organisations?

Shri Datar: The non-official organisations that are recognised are the Indian Council of Child Welfare, the Delhi Vimukta Jathi Sangh and the Servants of India Society

Production in Ordnance Factories

*1336. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of civilian goods has increased in Ordnance Factories; and

(b) if so, whether the retrenched employees are likely to be absorbed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) No, Sir. According to figures available now, the volume of civil work done in Ordnance Factories has decreased in 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the reason for this decrease?

Shri Raghuramalah: The reason is that there is less demand from the civil trade for some of the articles that are produced here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is a proposal to run these ordnance factories on a corporation basis and appoint certain industrialist as its Chairman?

Shri Raghuramalah: I am not aware of any such proposal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether memoranda suggesting full utilisation of the surplus manufacturing capacity of these ordnance factories have been submitted by various unions and, if so, what action has been taken on these memoranda?

Shri Raghuramalah: I am not aware of this particular memorandum, but I might say that Government is constantly considering the question of how best to put these factories to the maximum use.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the hon. Minister aware that the General Secretary of the Cordite Factory Labour Union, Aravangad, was discharged from service because he submitted a memorandum to all Members of Parliament stating how more items could be manufactured and retrenchment averted? If so, is this case deserving the sympathy and consideration of the Minister?

Shri Raghuramalah: I am not personally aware of this particular case. But if there is any such case, it is open to the hon. Member to bring it

to the notice of Government, and we shall then certainly look into it.

Advisory Council for Andaman Islands

***1337. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for constituting an elected Advisory Council for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: By what time will it be possible to constitute an elected Advisory Council?

Shri Datar: The Government are immediately establishing a Municipal Board for the Port Blair area, and under the regulation a certain amount of elected element is already introduced. The working of this will be watched and as soon as other difficulties are over, the other question also will be considered.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How will the Municipal Board in the Port Blair area be able to cater for the requirements of the entire islands?

Shri Datar: Most of the population is round about Port Blair; in other places the population is not so much.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are Government contemplating giving proper and adequate representation in the Advisory Council for refugees who have settled in the islands?

Shri Datar: We have already got an Advisory Council though it is nominated. The question relates to the consideration as to whether it should be elected.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know whether refugees who have settled in the islands will be given

proper representation in the Advisory Council?

Shri Datar: Their interests would be taken into account.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if this Municipal Council, which is going to be set up near Port Blair, is going to be an elected Council?

Shri Datar: It is elected to a very large extent.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the number of nomination and what is the number of election?

Shri Datar: I believe the regulation has already been placed on the Table.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is it a fact that the present Council has on it two liquor licensees and another big businessman, all having dealings with the Government?

Shri Datar: No, Sir. This particular Advisory Council consists of representatives of all different interests

Shri Tangamani: A Municipal Council is no substitute for the Advisory Council. In view of the importance of the islands and in view of the fact that the number of inhabitants of the island is on the increase, may I know whether the question of constituting the Advisory Council as contemplated in the representation made to the Minister will be taken into consideration as soon as possible.

Shri Datar: All these things will be taken into account.

Criterion of Grants to Educational Institutions

*1339. **Shri E. V. K. Sampath:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion adopted by the Centre in giving grants, both of recurring and non-recurring nature, to the various educational institutions in the country; and

(b) the amount of grant, given so far to Shri Avinashlingam Chettiar

Trust, both of recurring and non-recurring nature?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (**Dr. K. L. Shrimali**): (a) The grant-in-aid depends on the merits of each case but, except for autonomous organisations set up by the Government of India and some ad-hoc schemes, the entire expenditure on which, is borne by the Central Government, generally the Central grant vary between 33½ to 75 per cent. of the expenditure

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 2.]

Shri E. V. K. Sampath: Are these grants being given according to the recommendations of the University Grants Commission?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, the Universities get their grants according to the recommendations of the visiting committees which visit them, and the grants are disbursed by the Commission.

Shri Nanjappa: Are the grants meant only for high schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Ministry has a number of schemes under which grants are given right from pre-school to the University stage

Shri Tangamani: From the statement I find that nearly Rs. 2 lakhs in three instalments is granted for building a science high school for girls. May I know whether regular recurring grants are paid to the Avinashlingam Trust?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The statement refers to non-recurring grants. Some recurring grants may have been given; but I do not have that information with me just now.

Shri Dasappa: Is it a matching grant?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Most of our grants are on matching basis.

Contemporary Indian Literature

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*1242. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the various newspapers and writers have made an adverse criticism of the publication "Contemporary Indian Literature"; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to make suitable revision of the publication?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Such criticisms as were considered constructive by the Sahitya Akademi were forwarded to the authors concerned with the request to revise their articles, if necessary, for the next edition of the publication.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I would like to know what is the principle of selection of the authors who wrote these articles.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The authors were approved and selected by the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi. Care was taken to see that the most representative authors should be requested to make contributions to this symposium.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether any of the local organisations of writers, such as the Sahitya Parishad in Kerala, were consulted beforehand?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The Sahitya Akademi is a very representative body. It represents people from the various regions. It considers the names and makes final proposals.

Inventions and Processes

*1243. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the annual amount of royalties received by the Council of Scientific

and Industrial Research by way of leasing out processes for commercial exploitation; and

(b) whether non-Indian industrial firms either in India or outside are also permitted to use the new processes and inventions made by our Research Laboratories on payment of royalties?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 3.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What single invention has fetched the greatest amount of money and which firm has purchased it?

Shri M. M. Das: The single invention that has fetched the greatest amount is the process of manufacturing Cation exchanges from Indian coals (Carbions).—To two firms, Dr. C. Otto & Co., Calcutta (German firm), and Messrs Bird & Co., Calcutta, the process was leased out and we got Rs. 75,000 out of this lease.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Does this Council carry on researches in processes which can be used by big industries only or does it also carry on research work for cottage industries?

Shri M. M. Das: Researches are carried out in both these fields. Uptil now, we have got 37 researches for big industries; and another 35 processes have been released free which can be used by common people with small amounts of capital.

Backward Areas

*1244. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the criteria fixed by the Central Government for declaring certain regions as backward (i) for the purpose of admission in the professional educational institutions administered and run by the Centre; (ii) for recruitment to Central Services and (iii) for other purposes of development?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Constitution does not provide for the declaration of a region as a backward area, and as such the question of defining the criteria for the purposes envisaged in the question does not arise.

Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1346. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) how many basic schools have been opened so far in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether it is a fact that basic trained teachers have not been engaged for imparting basic education so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Five.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Basic trained teachers are at present not available in the Islands.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अंडमान में एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो एनवारी कमेटी गई थी, उस ने यह रिकमेंड किया था कि वहाँ पर शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी होना चाहिये। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वहाँ पर शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है या नहीं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मेम्बर महोदय ने बेसिक स्कूल से हट कर हिन्दी के शिक्षा का माध्यम होने का प्रश्न उठाया है। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, अंडमान और निकोबार प्राइलैंड्स में हिन्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बेसिक टीचर्स जो भेजे गये हैं वे जामिया मिलिया से भेजे गये हैं जिनको कि उर्दू का ही ज्ञान है, हिन्दी का ज्ञान नहीं है। इसके विपरीत वहाँ की जो आबादी है वह हिन्दी जानने

वाली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमेटी की रिपोर्टमेंस भी उनमें से एक यह भी थी कि शिक्षा का माध्यम वहाँ हिन्दी होना चाहिये और इस रिपोर्टमेंस को हुये कम से कम तीन साल हो गये हैं और उस पर क्यों नहीं अमल किया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मालूम नहीं कि आनरेबल मेम्बर के पास यह इन्फार्मेशन कहाँ से आई। उनका सवाल यह था :—

"Whether it is a fact that basic trained teachers have not been engaged for imparting basic education so far;"

and I have said, 'Yes, Sir'. Basic trained teachers have not been engaged. I do not know from where the hon. Member got the information that there are trained teachers.

सरदार अ० त्रि० सहगल : १६५५

मैं जो कमेटी अंडमान तथा निकोबार गई थी उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया था कि शिक्षा को ठीक तरह से चलाने के लिये कुछ अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जायें, क्या यह बात सत्य है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य यदि अलग से प्रश्न पूछें तो मैं उत्तर दे सकता हूँ। उस कमेटी की कितनी सिफारिशें मंजूर हो चुकी हैं और कितनी नहीं हुई हैं, यह एक अलग प्रश्न है। यदि माननीय सदस्य इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तो अलग से प्रश्न करें।

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour over.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं केवल एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। बेसिक शिक्षा ...

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will understand that the first hour is a non-official hour and hon. Members

can go on putting a number of questions. Thereafter, we take up official work and it is left to the Leader of the House or the Minister to extend the time but I am not competent to do so.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tribal Students in Tripura

*1333. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any admission fee is being realised from tribal students who are admitted into the colleges located at Agartala, Tripura;

(b) the amount of Government stipend given monthly to each tribal student studying in the colleges of the Union territory of Tripura; and

(c) whether it is a fact that amounts given to tribal students per month are below their monthly requirements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 4.]

बुनियादी जिनता

*१३४०. श्री व० प्र० सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुनियादी शिक्षा के लिये सी जाने वाली फीस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कुछ अनुवेष दिवें हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ता० श्रीवाली) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Babina Military Camp, Jhansi

*1341. Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1489 on the 25th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the rate of compensation for the lands acquired near Babina in 1948 has been assessed;

(b) the extent to which the scheme of "on account" payments has been implemented; and

(c) how many of the 3500 peasants affected have been allotted alternate lands and rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) Out of a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs sanctioned for the purpose, it has been possible for the State Government to disburse only Rs. 2 lakhs.

(c) Alternative site has been selected by the Uttar Pradesh Government for rehabilitating the displaced tenants. Information regarding the number of tenants who have been allotted alternative lands has been asked for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

World Scout Jamboree

*1345. Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information that the next World Scout Jamboree is being held in India;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be given for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) It is understood that the next World Scout Jamboree will not be held in India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Change in System of Education

*1347. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the major changes proposed to be made in the Education system in the country in view of the present state of educated unemployment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): A statement showing the major changes in the education system in the country proposed/already embarked upon is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 5.]

Scholarships for Delhi School Teachers' Children

*1348. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned by the Delhi Administration for granting scholarships to teachers' children has been withheld and the sanction cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Budget provision was made for this amount but expenditure sanction was not given by the Delhi Finance. The scheme was not, therefore, implemented.

C.I. Sheets

*1349. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.I. Sheets have been distributed to the tribal people of Manipur under Rural Housing Scheme by the Tribal Development Department at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, how many bundles of C.I. Sheets have been allotted and distributed; and

(c) what is the rate of subsidy and the basis of allotment and distribution of the C.I. Sheets?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

*1350. { **Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Narasimhan:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to declare the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore as an institution of National importance; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Lok Sahayak Sena Trainees

*1351. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some trainees have not signed the pledge after their successful training under Lok Sahayak Sena scheme;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) 2,107 persons out of 2,09,395 trained upto the 30th July, 1957 have not signed the pledge.

(c) The signing of the pledge being entirely voluntary, those persons who, after the completion of their training, do not wish to sign the pledge are not compelled to disclose the reasons for not doing so.

**College of Science and Technology,
Calcutta**

***1352. Shri Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system in the College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, of continuous Research work in any fixed subject by the several Government Research Training Scholarship holders, in succession in order to maintain continuous development; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 6.]

Central Government Undertakings

***1353. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any proposal to train the personnel that will man the administrative posts in the Central Government's Undertakings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): There is no such proposal.

**Displacement of Tribals from
Durgapur**

***1354. Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tribal families have been displaced from Durgapur Area for construction of the Durgapur Steel Plant in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether these families were landless or land-holders before ejection?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government are responsible for the acquisition of land in

Durgapur for the steel plant. Particulars are not available. It does not appear that any large number of tribal families were displaced.

Supply of Pig Iron

***1355. { Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Thanu Pillai:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any cut in the supply of pig iron to foundries in Madras State during the year 1956-57; and

(b) what was the percentage of the cut and the reason thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The entire demand could not be met owing to the general shortage of pig iron in the country. The allotment in 1956-57 represented about 59 per cent. of the demand as against 42 per cent. of the demand in 1955-56. There was no discrimination against Madras.

Pig Iron Quotas

***1357. Shri Matin:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) whether he is aware of the cancellation of pig iron quotas for the second quarter of 1957;

(b) if so, whether such cancellation was necessary due to an acute pig iron shortage;

(c) the quantity of pig iron exported from India during the last five years;

(d) the average cost per ton F.O.B. Indian Port of Russian, pig iron now imported;

(e) the quantity required to be imported during 1957 to cope with the present pig iron shortage; and

(f) the repercussion during 1957 on the Five Year Plan target due to the present shortage of pig iron which has not been overcome through imports?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. No regular allotment was made in period II/57 on account of the heavy outstandings on the Main Producers against past allotments and shrinking supplies from imports. Ad-hoc allotments were, however, made for important Industries and foundries with outstanding indents for less than 3 months requirements.

(c) 88,821 tons.

(d) Rs. 337 c.i.f. Indian ports per metric ton.

(e) About 200,000 tons.

(f) No appreciable repercussion is expected.

Education of the Handicapped

*1258. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped regarding establishment of Special Employment Offices, special schools for the handicapped; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) The recommendations are under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Balance of Payments

*1259. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of India's balance of payments with West Germany; and

(b) in case it is adverse the steps that are being taken to meet it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) During January-March 1957, the last quarter for which

balance of payments statistics are available, there was a deficit of Rs. 31.4 crores on current account with West Germany.

(b) Steps taken recently to restrict imports and promote exports are likely to mitigate the adverse balance.

बुनियादी और प्रचलित शिक्षा

*१३६०. श्री जे० जे० सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बुनियादी शिक्षा के विभिन्न प्रकारों को कोई मान्यता दी है ताकि उन्हें प्रचलित शिक्षा के समकक्ष माना जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह बात भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रालयों के ध्यान में लाई गई है।

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० भं.भा.जी) (क) और (ख). एक विवरण समा पत्र पर रक्त दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट, ४, अनुसूचक सख्या ७]

Utkal University Scheme

*1261. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 410 on the 26th November, 1956 in respect of the Utkal University Scheme and state:

(a) whether the visiting Commission of the University Grants Commission have since made any recommendations on the schemes referred to it for examination and report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether they have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No.-8]

हिमालयीय पर्वतारोहण संस्था, वार्जिसिंग

*१३६२. श्री मन्त बर्मान : क्या प्रति-
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वार्जिसिंग
की हिमालयीय पर्वतारोहण संस्था के तत्वाव-
धान में हाल ही में एक पर्वतारोही दल ने
यड़वाल जिले में हिमालय के नन्दा देवी
पर्वत शिखर पर पहुंचने का प्रयत्न किया
था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दल में कौन
कौन से व्यक्ति थे और उन्हें अपने उद्देश्य
में कहाँ तक सफलता मिली ;

(ग) क्या उस पर्वतारोहण प्रयत्न के
बारे में एक संक्षिप्त विवरण समा-पटल पर
रखा जायेगा ;

(घ) उस अभियान पर कुल कितना
धन व्यय हुआ ; और

(ङ) सरकार ने उस दल को इस
कार्य के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रत्य
प्रकार की सहायता दी ?

प्रतिरक्षा उद्देश्य (सरकार मंत्रीश्री):

(क) जी हां, संस्था के एक उच्च प्रशिक्षण
कोर्स के एक भाग के रूप में ।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण समा
के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [बेसिंघे
परिशिष्ट ४, अनुसूच संख्या ६]

(घ) लगभग २२००० रुपये ।

(ङ) साज सामान के कुछ मद संस्था
को उधार दिये गये थे । पर्वतारोही-यात्रा
दल को सरकार द्वारा स्पष्ट रूप से कोई
सहायता नहीं दी गई ।

Japanese Steel Mills

*1363. Shri Damani: Will the Minis-
ter of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Japanese Steel Mills have started

selling steel products to India at cut
prices; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil
(Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No steel
has yet been purchased on Govern-
ment Account from Japan after the
recent reported fall of price in cer-
tain categories. It is not known if
Indian importers have recently pur-
chased Japanese steel against their
licences.

(b) No reliable information is avail-
able.

Tobacco Expert Committee

1364. Shri D. Balarama Krishniah:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) when the report of the Tobacco
Expert Committee was submitted to
Government;

(b) what are its main recommenda-
tions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government
to implement these recommendations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T.
Krishnamachari): (a) The report of
the Tobacco Expert Committee was
submitted to Government on the 30th
March, 1957.

(b) The main recommendation of
the Committee relates to replacement
of criterion of "capability" of use for
manufacture of bidis by the criterion
of "physical form" for assessment in
case of tobacco other than flue-cured;

(c) This recommendation has been
accepted by the Government and is
being implemented through the Fin-
ance Bill, 1957, (passed by Lok Sabha
on the 28th August, 1957).

Sulphur Deposits in North Garhwal

*1365. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will
the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel
be pleased to state whether it is a
fact that rich sulphur deposits have

been discovered near Sitol Village in Patti, Nandak, Chamoli Sub-Division of North Garhwal in U.P.?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No sulphur deposits of economic value have been discovered in this area. It is understood that Shri B. S. Tiwari of the Lucknow University claims to have discovered a promising deposit of sulphur from Piti Udiar in the valley of Rup-ganga in the neighbourhood of Bhanela Forest Plantation about 30 miles east of Nandprayag. This information is being investigated by the Geological Survey of India.

Coal Deposits in Darjeeling

*1366. **Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large deposit of Coal has been explored by the Geological Survey of India in the District of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in the State of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of Coal deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Geological Survey of India carried out preliminary investigations of the Damuda Coal belt in the Darjeeling district in 1954-55 and of the coal occurrences in the Jalpaiguri District in 1948-49.

The coal belt in the Darjeeling District varies from a furlong to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width and is traceable over a distance of about 33 miles along the foothills of the Himalayas. The coal seams are of varying thickness and quality.

In the Jalpaiguri District only lignite has been recorded, but the quality is poor.

(b) The investigations so far made in the Darjeeling District have been of a preliminary nature. It is not possible to estimate the quantity without detailed prospecting accompanied by drilling.

Coal Export

*1367. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh markets have been found for our coal export during the current year;

(b) if so, which are they;

(c) whether any special efforts have been made or are proposed to be made for this purpose; and

(d) what is the present position of export of coal?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes. Two new markets were developed during 1957 and these are Ethiopia and Saigon. Besides these, Hong Kong which had ceased to be a market for the last few years has been regained in 1957.

(c) The Government appointed an Export Promotion Committee in February 1957 to recommend measures to step up exports of goods and services from India. This Committee is examining the question of exports of coal also. Its report is expected shortly.

(d) A statement showing the quantity of coal exported during 1956 and first six months of 1957 (January-June) is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 10.]

विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग

*१३६८. डा० राय सुभग सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवर्नर मंत्री समा-पटल पर एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग की कितनी सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की गई हैं; और

(ख) शेष सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिखा और वैज्ञानिक बड़ेबहा मजालय
में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० बीमाली):
(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल
पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये पृ. 115 ४,
अनुसूच संख्या ११]

Ex-Criminal Tribes of West Bengal

*1269. Shri Subodh Hasda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government of India as grant-in-aid to the State of West Bengal for the uplift of the ex-criminal tribes of West Bengal in the year 1956-57; and

(b) whether the whole amount was utilised for their uplift?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) An amount of Rs. 42,000/- was sanctioned to the State Government for the Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes during 1956-57 under the State Sector of the Second Five Year Plan and Rs. 10,000/- under the Centrally sponsored programme.

(b) The entire grant under the Centrally Sponsored programme was utilised and under the State Sector Rs. 35,833 was utilised.

Drilling for Oil near Burdwan

*1270. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. S. Lal:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Subodh Hasda:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drilling for Oil has been abandoned near Burdwan after spending more than fifty lacs of rupees; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Under an Agreement with the Central Government, who contribute 25% of the cost of joint operations, the Standard Vacuum Oil Company have been carrying on detailed exploratory surveys for oil in the West Bengal Basin. On 18-4-57 they started digging the first test well near the town of Burdwan. After the depth of 8921 ft. was reached, this well had to be abandoned on 9-8-57. The drilling rig is being taken to a second site near Galsi, which has been selected for the next test well.

The total charges on the drilling operations undertaken so far are estimated at Rs. 43 lakhs, which includes depreciation charges.

(b) The well had to be abandoned because igneous rock was encountered and, after having penetrated it for about 600 ft., it was concluded that there was no further chance of finding oil in the rocks below.

Supply of C. I. Sheets to Manipur

1041. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications filed for C.I. Sheets during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 separately in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) how many of these applications were rejected and how many of the applicants have been granted permits;

(c) what is the quota of C.I. Sheets for Manipur during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 separately; and

(d) whether the quantities are sufficient to cope with the increasing Government and public requirements?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 12.]

(c) As allotments are not made category-wise, the information is not available.

(d) Due to the shortage of supply of steel. It has not been possible to meet in full the requirements of various States.

Aid to Mysore

1042. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had allocated Rs. 20 crores to the Mysore State as grant and loans for the first year of the Second Five Year Plan to carry out its development works;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some cut has been made in the above allocations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. It would appear that a provision of a Central assistance (including grants and loans) of Rs. 6.48 crores was made by the various Ministries for assistance to Mysore during the 1st year of the Second Plan. (1956-57).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, Mysore

1043. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government had proposed to include schemes of setting up an alloy and steel tool plant and Stainless Steel plant in the expansion programme of Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Mysore Government was asked to delete these schemes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After scrutiny of the various schemes proposed by the Government of Mysore for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission decided that this scheme should be deleted.

(c) The main reason was that in the opinion of the technical experts, it would be more convenient and economic for these special steels to be manufactured at a plant alongside one of the integrated steel works. Clean scrap would be readily available as well as other conveniences like surplus gases for heating, common overheads, etc. which would reduce the cost of production.

Scholarships for Other Backward Classes in Kerala

1044. **Shri Pocker Sahib:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who received scholarships in 1956-57 in the Kerala State from the funds of the Central Government set apart for the Other Backward Classes; and

(b) the number of Moplah students among them who are drawing these scholarships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). During 1956-57, scholarships were awarded according to the States as they existed prior to the re-organisation of States. As such information about Kerala State is not available. However, in so far as the former Travancore Cochin State is concerned, 883 scholarships were awarded in 1956-57 to "Other Backward Classes" candidates. 53 of these were Muslims. Information as to how many of them were Moplah students is not available as the Muslim community in Travancore Cochin State, in general, was recognised as belonging to "Other Backward Classes" during 1956-57, for purpose of these scholarships and Muslim

candidates were not therefore required to state in their applications the Sub-caste to which they belonged.

Military College, Dehra Dun

1045. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regular Army personnel who applied for admission to the Military College, Dehra Dun, term-wise from 1948 onwards;

(b) the number of Army personnel who were admitted to the Military College, term-wise during the period;

(c) the special facilities e.g. specialised lectures etc., if any, afforded to them for preparation of interviews;

(d) whether facilities stated in part (c) above are also afforded to Territorial Army personnel; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The information is not readily available and collection of necessary information will involve time and expenditure which will not be commensurate with the results.

(b) The information relating to the number of the Regular Army personnel admitted to the Military College (formerly known as the Military Wing and during 1948 & 1949 as IMA/AFA) termwise during this period is given below:—

Course	No. admitted.
4th IMA—Jan. 48	4
5th IMA—Jul. 48	8
6th IMA—Jan. 49	10
7th AFA—Aug. 49	3
8th MW—Feb. 50	1
9th MW—Jul. 50	4
10th MW—Jan. 51	1
11th MW—Aug. 51	5
12th MW—Jan. 52	2
13th MW—Aug. 52	29
14th MW—Jan. 53	17

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15th MW—Jul. 53	18
16th MW—Jan. 54	18
17th MW—Jul. 54	9
18th MW—Jan. 55	11
19th MW—Jul. 55	18
20th MC—Jan. 56	20
21st MC—Jul. 56	19
22nd MC—Jan. 57	17
23rd MC—Jul. 57	28

(**—Figures relate to the number of Regular Army personnel admitted against vacancies reserved for such personnel in the Military College).

(c) Prospective candidates, who are eligible in all respects to apply for admission to the Military College, are given facilities in their units to prepare themselves for the selection. They are put through a period of intensive study, in general as well as professional subjects, with special emphasis on general knowledge and current affairs. They are also given opportunities to develop their personality, physical endurance and powers of command and control.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Cultural Delegations

1046. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cultural Delegations received in India during 1957 so far;

(b) the number of cultural pacts concluded with foreign countries during the same period and their nature; and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred by Government on these delegations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) One.

(b) Two; with Poland and Rumania. These Cultural Agreements

provide for exchange of University teachers and members of scientific and cultural institutions; assistance and facilities to students for study in each other's territories; establishment of cultural institutes in each other's territory; facility for mutual training of Government employees in scientific, technical and industrial institutions etc.

(c) A sum of Rs. 15,147/- was sanctioned: the accounts are yet to be finalised.

Smuggling on West Bengal Border

1047. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested on the West Bengal border during 1957 so far;

(b) the total value of goods confiscated;

(c) the major items among them; and

(d) the number of smugglers convicted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Only 4 smugglers were arrested on the West Bengal border during the period from January to July, 1957.

(b) The total value of goods confiscated during that period is Rs. 5,54,545.

(c) Gold, Silver & Betelnuts are the major items.

(d) Two persons were prosecuted in courts of Law during this period. Their trials are in progress.

Sainik School, Dehradun

1048. Shri M. E. Krishna: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates admitted into the Sainik School, Dehradun from the year 1947 to 1956 year-wise; and

(b) what were the concessions given to them to get admission in the Sainik School?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Nil.

(b) No concession as such was given to them to get admission in the Sainik School. In order, however, to attract suitable boys belonging to these communities, provision already exists for charging selected candidates belonging to these communities fees at a concessional rate of Rs. 750/- per annum, against Rs. 1500/- per annum charged from other students whose parents/guardians execute an agreement that their sons/wards would join the Armed Forces. This concession is at present restricted to two candidates at a time, for the duration of the whole course.

Bonus Shares

1049. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in regard to the issue of bonus shares; and

(b) what are the companies which were permitted to issue bonus shares during the last 3 years and for what amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) While each application for issue of bonus shares has to be considered on its merits, the general policy of Government is to satisfy themselves that—(i) the issue of bonus shares would not lead to overcapitalisation, (ii) the company will have adequate reserves left over after capitalisation and (iii) there are good reasons for the issue.

(b) During the years 1954, 55 & 56 consent was given to 219 companies for the issue of Bonus Shares for an aggregate amount of about Rs. 24.85 crores.

Tribal Culture and Literature

1051. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any arrangements have been made by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the All India Radio for the development of the tribal culture and literature at the All India and the State levels?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): As far as the Sangeet Natak Akademi is concerned, it has been indirectly contributing to the development of tribal culture and literature by arranging folk dance festivals, programmes of folk-music and by giving financial assistance to cultural organisations for recording and conducting surveys of tribal dance and music.

Backward Classes Commission Report

1052. **Shri Rajagopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Class I, II and III appointments made in the Central Secretariat during each of the two years 1955-56 and 1956-57 and how many of them belong to (i) Scheduled Castes; (ii) Scheduled Tribes and (iii) Other Backward Classes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement showing the total number of appointments made during the calendar year 1955 and how many of those appointments were from among members of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 13.]

Similar figures for the calendar year 1956 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Other backward classes are not eligible at present for special representation in posts and services under the Government of India.

Smuggling via Desert of Kutch

1053. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Pakistani nationals have migrated to India through the desert of Kutch and brought smuggled gold into Saurashtra and other parts of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to do to avoid smuggling from Pakistan through Kutch desert?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) It is a fact that some Pakistani nationals have attempted to migrate into India through the desert of Kutch, but no cases of smuggling of gold by such nationals have been reported.

(b) Various and progressively intensive steps are being taken by the Government of India to combat smuggling.

Loans to States

1054. **Shri Rajagopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts drawn by each of the States as loans towards capital expenditure;

(b) the rate of interest charged and the conditions of repayment;

(c) how many States have been paying the interest regularly; and

(d) whether there is any request from any of the States to add the interest to the capital account till the capital projects would begin to yield income?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Most of the loans granted to State Governments are for capital expenditure. A statement showing the loans made during the last three years by major categories is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 14.]

(b) The rate of interest is determined in each case depending upon the period of the loan and the market rate prevailing at the time it is sanctioned. The terms regarding repayment also vary in each case depending upon the purpose of the loan.

(c) No major defaults have come to notice.

(d) It is permissible to capitalise interest during the period of construction and this has been done in some cases.

Reports for Scheduled Areas

1055. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governors of the States have sent the special reports in respect of the Scheduled areas in their respective States for the year 1956;

(b) if so, what aspect of Adivasi life has been dealt with in the reports; and

(c) the attitude of the Government to it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Only the Governor of Andhra Pradesh has so far sent his report on the administration of Scheduled areas for the year 1956. The other States having Scheduled areas have been reminded to send their reports.

(b) The report received from Andhra Pradesh for 1956 deals with all the important aspects of Adivasi life and gives an idea of what has been done during the year, for welfare of Adivasis and the development of scheduled areas in Andhra.

(c) The Government are anxious to promote the welfare of Adivasis and the development of Scheduled areas.

Lok Sahayak Sena

1056. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instructional teams of the Lok Sahayak Sena func-

tioning in Madras during 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the scheme, if any, for the proper utilisation of such trained men?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Two.

(b) The State Government has been requested to draw up a scheme for the proper utilisation of these persons in emergencies or in national development works like Multi-Purpose Projects, Community Projects, NES Blocks, etc. The State Government has not so far finalised its scheme.

U.D.C.'s Examination

1057. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the departmental candidates in the U.D.C.'s Examination (August, 1956) held by the Union Public Service Commission were not declared finally successful, after taking into consideration their character rolls, though these candidates had qualified the written test;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same procedure is being followed in the Departmental Assistant Grade Examination proposed to be held in the very near future; and

(d) if so, whether similar procedure was followed in all such previous examinations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a). No. The departmental examination for the selection of Lower Division Clerks for promotion to the Upper Division consisted of two parts: a written part carrying 200 marks, followed by evaluation of character rolls, with 100 marks, of candidates who had attained an adequate standard of performance in the written part in the judgment of the Union Public Service Commission; No

separate minimum qualifying standard for the evaluation of character rolls was prescribed. Only one list of qualified candidates was issued by the Union Public Service Commission on the result of the examination as a whole, and this was based on the aggregate marks obtained by the candidates both in the written part as well as on evaluation of character rolls.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The scheme for the proposed departmental Assistants' Grade Examination is still under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Promotion to Assistants' Grade

1058. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons have recently been given promotion to the grade of Assistants with retrospective effect as back as 1953;

(b) if so, what is the additional expenditure involved; and

(c) the reasons for giving such retrospective promotions without the persons concerned having worked in that capacity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Literary Workshops

1059. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Literary Workshops so far established in India and the locations thereof; and

(b) whether the Factories Act applies to such Workshops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) Sixteen Workshops have been organised so far. Eleven of these were for training writers in the technique of writing for Neo-literates and were held at Alipur, Mysore, Panhale, Santiniketan in 1953-54; Bhor, Trivandrum, Peelamedu, Benipur, in 1955-56; and at Shillong, Thirukalukundrum and Cuttack in 1956-57. Five Workshops for training writers in the technique of writing for children were held at Rajahmundry in 1955-56 and at Bhor, Trivandrum, West-Bengal and Delhi in 1956-57.

(b) No.

Multi-purpose Projects

1060. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2654 on the 29th May, 1956 in respect of the Multi-purpose Projects in Tribal and Scheduled areas and state what further action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A copy of the budget pattern of the multi-purpose projects as finalised on the basis of the recommendations made by the Fifth Development Commissioners' conference held at Nainital is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 15.]

Promotion of Principals and Teachers in Delhi

1061. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Delhi who have not even put in long service and have not earned even one increment have been promoted as Principals while Post Graduate Teachers who are superior to them in grade have been neglected;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Post Graduate teachers of Chemistry have been selected and given the same basic salary as they were drawing in the private-aided schools while others have not been shown consideration for the continuous service they have put in the private-aided schools; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir; against a certain percentage of reservation made for them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The posts of Principals have been filled up temporarily and will in due course be referred to the Departmental Promotion Committee and the Union Public Service Commission.

Broadcast Talk by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao

1062. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi broadcast a talk "How Britain can assist Indian Economy" to British listeners by B.B.C. recently from the A.I.R. Delhi; and

(b) whether the talk has been broadcast at the instance of the Government of India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Dr. Rao's broadcast for relay by the B.B.C. was entitled 'India's Present Financial Problems'.

(b) No.

Army Medical Corps

1063. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooks of the Army Medical Service are employed by com-

missioned officers in Delhi in their private quarters; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to protect the orderlies and other sub-ordinates from the unlawful encroachments of superior officers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No.

(b) No unlawful use of services of subordinate staff by superior officers has come to the notice of the Government. It is therefore not the practice.

Rural Credit

1064. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to shift the responsibility for rural credit from the Reserve Bank of India to State Bank of India;

(b) if so, what are the circumstances that have led to the proposal being considered;

(c) whether the opinion of State Governments, State Co-operative Banks and organised Sections of Society have been invited;

(d) if so, the nature of opinions received so far;

(e) whether any final decision has been taken; and

(f) if so, the nature of such decision?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). In order that the Reserve Bank may be able to devote itself more to its functions as the Central Bank of the country, proposals to transfer to the State Bank all the functions discharged at present by the Reserve Bank in relation to agricultural credit were examined. As a result of the examination, it has been decided that the

present arrangements should not be disturbed in the main and that the State Bank should consider the feasibility of taking greater interest in the matter of affording credit facilities to cover the processing and marketing needs of the agriculturists.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

Jiratia Land

1065. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jiratia tenants (Pakistani nationals) who hold land in Tripura at present; and

(b) what is the total acreage of land owned by Pakistani nationals in Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) 18,733.

(b) 36,886.60 acres.

Teachers in Delhi Schools

1066. Swami Ramanand Shastri: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1011 on the 17th December, 1956 and state:

(a) the number of teachers working in Government or Government-aided schools in Delhi teaching Commerce or Civics or Biology or Agriculture only upto XI class who did not possess prescribed qualifications and were neither B.A. (Hons) with 8 years teaching experience, nor B.As. with 12 years teaching experience nor trained graduates at the time of their appointment and were still placed in the grade Rs. 200—400; and

(b) the circumstances or the rules under which these teachers were placed in the grade Rs. 200—400 instead of Rs. 120—300?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Nil

(b) Does not arise.

Vacation-Salary of Teachers in Delhi

1067. Swami Ramanand Shastri: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers appointed in Government schools in Delhi before the long summer-vacation are paid full salary for the vacation period irrespective of the length of time served before vacation whereas teachers in aided schools are not paid full salary under similar circumstances; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Accounts Officer of the Directorate of Education, Delhi, has refused payment of grants-in-aid to aided schools in respect of full salary paid to teachers for the vacation period in circumstances similar to those in Government Schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Elephant Menace in Tripura

1068. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that wild elephants have been a menace at Nalichara (Tripura);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the wild elephants have been destroying paddy fields in that locality; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue licenses for holding free arms to the villagers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise, but licenses are given freely for crop protection.

Smuggled Jewellery

1070. { Shri Hoda:
Shri Kantiwal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were undertaken in the city of Jaipur in the last five years with a view to trace smuggled jewellery;

(b) the worth of jewellery found in these raids;

(c) whether any prosecution took place later on;

(d) what were the Court's decisions;

(e) whether articles other than jewellery, like cash were attached in these raids; and

(f) whether the sealed imported synthetic stones that were declared in the Income Tax Returns were exempted from attachment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Eleven raids were undertaken in the city of Jaipur in the last five years with a view to tracing smuggled jewellery.

(b) The value of jewellery seized in these raids is Rs. 3,00,803/-.

(c) No person was sent up for trial in a court of law.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) No articles other than jewellery were attached in these raids.

(f) No such stones were attached.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग।

१०७१. श्री क० मे० कालबोस . क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग के समक्ष साक्षात्कार के लिये बाहर से आने

वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिये आयोग की ओर से ठहरावे की कोई व्यवस्था की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या भविष्य में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राणा मंत्री (श्री बामरा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Andaman Islands

1072. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been water scarcity in Andaman Islands in the months of April, May and middle of June this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for it;

(c) whether any new water supply scheme has been initiated since 1947;

(d) if not, the reasons for it; and

(e) what was the total amount of expenditure incurred by way of supplying drinking water in the Government trucks in the notified area during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There had been water scarcity in these islands due to failure of rains during these months.

(c) The following schemes for supply of drinking water in Andamans have been initiated so far since 1947:

(i) Pahargaon Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,55,000/- was investigated but was not found suitable;

(ii) Dhanikhari Scheme of which investigation has been completed is awaiting detailed subsurface exploration.

(iii) A water supply scheme near Dairy Farm site costing Rs. 3.97 lakhs is also under consideration.

(iv) One tank and 18 new wells have been constructed in the rural areas.

(v) It is also proposed to have a geological survey of the affected areas to explore the possibility of sinking tube-wells to solve this problem.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Rs. 5,878/-.

Rainfall in Andaman Islands

1073. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the annual rainfall in the Andaman Islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Annual rainfall during the last five years has been as follows:—

1952	.....	121.23 inches.
1953	.....	113.26 inches.
1954	.....	158.65 inches.
1955	.....	131.44 inches.
1956	.....	119.34 inches.

Crops in Andamans

1074. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many crops do we have in Andamans annually?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Two, namely *Rabi* and *Kharif*.

Stock Exchanges

1075. Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recognised the Native Shares and Stock Brokers Association, (now known as Stock Exchange Bombay) under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government desiring centralisation of certain stock exchange activities in the hands of one institution; and

(c) the terms and conditions on which the members of the Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., will be admitted as members of the Stock Exchange, Bombay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Government have decided to recognise the Stock Exchange, Bombay under Section 4 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956. It was the only Exchange already working as a recognised Exchange under the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925. Moreover, in doing so Government have implemented the recommendation of the Gorwala Committee on the Proposed Legislation for the Regulation of Stock Exchanges and Contracts in Securities that for effective control, both external and internal, over the activities of Stock Exchanges it is desirable to restrict recognition to only one Stock Exchange in a suitable area.

(c) The terms and conditions on which the Members of the Indian Stock Exchange Limited will be entitled to apply for membership of the recognised Stock Exchange are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 16]. It may be added that since these were communicated to the two Exchanges, further representations have been received from the members of the Indian Stock Exchange seeking modification of these terms and conditions and these are being examined by Government.

University College of Science, Calcutta

1076. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amount granted to the University College of Science, Calcutta for purchasing chemicals for recurring research work

in various post-graduate departments from 1947-48 to 1956-57 year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): No recurring grant has been given to the University College of Science, Calcutta for the purchase of Chemicals for Scientific Research, in 1947-57.

कम्बोज (कम्बोडिया) विश्वविद्यालय में संस्कृत

१०७७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने कम्बोज (कम्बोडिया) विश्व-विद्यालय में एक संस्कृत के प्राध्यापक पद की स्थापना की है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० अ.भा.वी.): जी नहीं ।

Service Pension Cases

1078. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many pension cases of service personnel both officers and other ranks are received in the Ministry of Defence every year;

(b) how many of them are disposed of in a year, and

(c) how much time it normally takes to finalise a pension case?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). During the period of one year from August 1956 to July 1957, a total of 1639 pension cases relating to disability and death of service personnel (both officers and other ranks) was received in the Defence Ministry. During the same period, a total of 1683 such cases was disposed of, which includes certain cases which were outstanding on the 1st August, 1956. No statistics are maintained in respect of other types of pension

cases, such as those relating to service pensions/gratuities.

(c) Most of the pension cases received in the Defence Ministry relating to disability and death are disposed of in under three months. The more complex cases take longer; but almost all cases are disposed of within a period of six months.

State Bank of India

1079. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much credit has been advanced by the State Bank of India to the agriculturists so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is impracticable to give a precise figure especially in the absence of an indication of the period for which the data is called for. Apart from direct advances to farmers, the State Bank advances money to co-operative institutions for loans to agriculturists, to traders for marketing of agricultural produce and also purchases shares, and subscribes to debentures, of Land Mortgage Banks. The cumulative total of credit advanced so far by the State Bank to agriculturists through all these means would be difficult to collect.

Scholarship Applications for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes

1080. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to the effect that Principals of Colleges are not forwarding the applications for scholarships of the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, and

(b) if so, the action taken on the representation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) and (b). No such representations against

the Principals of the Colleges in general have been received, However, a complaint was received from a student that his application was not forwarded by the institution and the Head of the institution was asked to forward the same.

Defence Watch and Ward Wing

1081. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of regular army people were taken into the Watch and Ward Wing of the Defence Ministry after the Second World War;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether it was agreed that their war service will be counted in calculating gratuity, pensions or other benefits when they leave the Watch and Ward; and

(d) if so, whether any changes have later been introduced to these agreed terms?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Army personnel on regular engagement were taken into the Watch and Ward Wings after the end of the Second World War i.e. after the 31st March 1946. They were transferred as and when they became available over a period of several years and their exact number is not available.

(c) Yes.

(d) In respect of those who have retired on or after the 1st June 1953, the rates of pension/gratuity for which they were eligible under their original terms and conditions of service, have been liberalised. The revised rates are those applicable to corresponding personnel of the Ministry of Defence Security Corps.

Dearness Allowance for Retired Servicemen

1082. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Servicemen who went on pension prior to the beginning of Second World War are being given any Dearness Allowance in addition to their pensions;

(b) if so, what is the rate of Dearness Allowance allowed to them; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation on their behalf to enhance the Dearness Allowance?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir Pensioners are given Temporary Increases.

(b) The rates of temporary increases are as under:—

Rate of Pension	Temporary increase
(i) Pensions not exceeding Rs 20/- pm	Rs 4/- pm
(ii) Pensions exceeding Rs 20/- pm but not exceeding Rs 60/- pm	Rs 5/- pm
(iii) Pensions exceeding Rs 60/- pm but not exceeding Rs 100/- pm	Rs 6/- pm
(iv) Pensions exceeding Rs 100/- pm but not exceeding Rs 106/- pm	An amount which will bring the total pension to Rs 106/- pm

(c) Yes, Sir. It was not found possible for Government to accept the representation.

Aeroplane Accident

1083. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether two Indian Air Force planes collided in mid-air near Poona on the 12th August, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Yes.

Allocation of Steel to Punjab

1984. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the quota of steel allotted to the Punjab State in 1956-57 and the quota which will be allocated for 1957-58?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): In 1956-57, Punjab State was allotted to 57,196 tons of steel. The State's total allotment for the first two quarters of 1957-58 was 22,186 tons.

Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter

1985. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have effected and accepted a key board for Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter; and

(b) if so, when the new key board will come into operation on Hindi Teleprinter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) The Government of India have accepted the key board for the Hindi Typewriter as recommended by the Committee set up to evolve a standard key board for the Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter. The report of the Committee in so far as key board of the Hindi Teleprinter is concerned is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**ALARMING FOOD SITUATION IN CHOTA NAGPUR**

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the alarming food situation created in the Chota Nagpur division of Bihar due to failure of paddy crops and on account of continued drought.

Yesterday, we had a similar adjournment motion regarding Sunderbans and other parts of West Bengal.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Eastern U.P. and Sunderbans.

Mr. Speaker: There is failure of crops, want of rains and other things. I thought yesterday and I am still considering about the scope of adjournment motions. I have since received a letter addressed to me by a number of hon. Members regarding the scope of adjournment motions and regarding the scope of our jurisdiction in relation to matters relating to food etc. which is primarily the concern of the State Government and how far this Government can be taken to task on an adjournment motion. I will consider it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday I said that it will be useful for me to come to a conclusion if an explanation also is added to the notice of adjournment motion. Here the explanation is that there has been serious failure of crops for want of irrigation facilities and, therefore, there is no irrigation and there is failure of crops and no food. Therefore, it has come to the Central Government.

What is the Central Government's position so far as this matter is concerned is not clear. All the same, on account of the alarming food situation, as is described here, I thought it fit to bring it before the House. All of us are jointly interested, whatever might be the jurisdiction of the House, as to what the present situation is, and we would like to know it from the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I have the latest report dated the 15th August, from the Bihar Government and that report does not mention Chota Nagpur as one of the places affected by scarcity. We have been keeping a record of the rainfall and it is true

that the rainfall in Chota Nagpur has been deficient. But to what extent it has affected the crops is not known to us. From all the reports that we have received from the State Government—while they have mentioned a large number of districts where scarcity conditions prevail—we do not find that Chota Nagpur is one of the places mentioned by them.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are different districts in Chota Nagpur. May I submit.....

Shri A. P. Jain: I will read out the names of the districts in which, according to the State Government, scarcity conditions prevail. They are, Patna, Gaya, Sahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Santhal Parganas and Palamau.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Santal Parganas and Palamau are in Chota Nagpur.

An Hon. Member: Only Palamau.

Shri A. P. Jain: Only Palamau is in Chota Nagpur (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There must not be so many voices simultaneously

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as the availability of food is concerned, according to our records, there is nearly 40,000 tons of wheat with Bihar, for distribution to the various places. That is a very substantial quantity and with that quantity the State Government should be able to meet the demands of the various districts. So, I do not know how we come into the picture. If there has been a failure of rainfall, all that we can do is to place wheat at their disposal and we have done it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit, Sir, that the Minister has read the report of the Government of Bihar, that is of the Minister. But Mr. Kedar Pandey, Deputy Minister of Bihar for Irrigation and Power told a Press Conference at the headquarters of Santal Parganas on Tues-

day that a difficult situation might arise in the district if the drought continued. He expressed concern at the food problem facing Santal Parganas which had been suffering from drought for the last few years.

Mr. Speaker: For the last few years?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I thought it was a few months; but I now understand it is a few years. I was hard of hearing and I wanted to know a second time.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: 'Mr. Jagdish Choubey, General Secretary of the Bihar Pradesh Youth Congress on his return from a tour of the four districts said yesterday that he had found the paddy crop withering in the Chota Nagpur division. He estimated that over 50,000 agricultural labourers had become unemployed as transplantation work had been held up in large areas.'

These are the statements given in the Statesman

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister is superior to all these things. I have heard all. A copy of a news item from the Statesman has also been submitted to me. 'Over 50,000 Agricultural Workers Idle'—'Concern Over Bihar Food Position.' Chota Nagpur is also mentioned there. For want of rains and due to scarcity conditions and want of irrigation facilities which have not been provided for a long time, gradually the situation is deteriorating. There seems to be an accentuation of the situation. And the hon. Minister has said that he is ready and willing, the moment any intimation or request comes from the State Government, to supply more and more. So far as he is concerned, he has placed sufficient stocks at the disposal of the Bihar Government. Let us wait and see if any further steps have to be taken.

In all these matters I would urge upon the hon. Members here to realise that the Central Government

[Mr. Speaker]

does not engage its own agency even for the distribution of food there. It is all done through the agency of the State Government and the State Government must take the initiative in these matters. If they ask for some food or for some other help on account of scarcity conditions, if they are not granted from here, we can certainly urge upon this Government to do that. This must be the line of demarcation as far as possible. Hon. Members would write to their counterparts in the States to take the matter before the State Governments. If the State Governments do not do what they should do, then I do not know what to do. We can certainly take up this matter so far as this Government is concerned. I do not think that so far as this Government is concerned it should take the initiative because it is food, if the State Government fails to take the initiative. I do not feel called upon to give a consent to the adjournment motion.

We proceed to the next item, 'Papers laid on the Table'.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The hon. Minister quoted a statement of the Bihar Government and the hon. Member there read out a statement of the Deputy Minister, just the opposite of it. May we know which is a true statement, whether the statement of the Government of Bihar or that of the Deputy Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must notice that all these reports come from the State Governments from time to time. This is a report which the Minister got on the 15th of August. If, in the meanwhile, any emergency arises, is it not for the Government of Bihar to write to the Centre. Can we get hold of a statement of the Deputy Minister in newspapers and then embark upon an enquiry and condemn the Minister for not having taken steps? What does the Deputy Minister do there, if he has not cared to write to the proper authorities? Do you mean to say that the papermen or any others will supply food.

It is rather strange that they should go to the Press and make a statement. If the situation was really serious they should have written to the Food Minister here. I am exceedingly sorry about the manner in which this matter is attended to. If the State Government informs that there is emergency and more food is necessary from the Centre, I am sure, and I will say from this platform, that all our 500 Members, not only those who come from Bihar but every other Member, will be interested in seeing that as much food is rushed to scarcity areas as is possible within our limited means. I am not called upon to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha (Palamau): Sir, I want to know.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow every hon. Member from Bihar to speak on this. I will note down that all Members from Bihar are interested in this matter.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TERRITORIAL COUNCILS RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956, a copy of the Territorial Councils Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2573, dated the 6th August, 1957.

[Placed in Library See No. S-232[57]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

- (1) S.R.O. 2577, dated the 8th August, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Tele-Communication Equipments)

Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library.
See No. S-233/57].

(2) S.R.O. 2578, dated the 8th
August, 1957. [Placed in Library.
See No. S-234/57].

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE SIT-
TINGS OF THE HOUSE.**

SECOND REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukha-
bad): Sir, I beg to present the Second
Report of the Committee on Absence
of Members from the sittings of the
House.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
GIVEN TO HALF-AN-HOUR
DISCUSSION**

The Minister of Railways (Shri
Jagjivan Ram): Sir, during a debate
on 12th August, 1957 on Departmental
Catering on Railways, initiated in this
House by Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, I had read out the following
paragraph:

"Refreshments and meals on
trains should be provided at popu-
lar prices by the department.
Departmental catering should pro-
vide a wide range of food and
snacks. Aim should be to run the
catering establishment on 'no
profit no loss basis' in the long
run. To start with, if the depart-
mental catering suffers any loss,
it may be considered as spent on
advertisement and partly put to
the account of 'Passenger Amen-
ities'."

I had mentioned that this paragraph
appeared in the Report of the Cater-
ing Committee. I am sorry this is not
correct. This paragraph actually
appears in the Report of the Railway
Corruption Enquiry Committee.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

**CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEO-
LOGY**

**The Deputy Minister of Education
and Scientific Research** (Shri M. M.
Das): Sir, on behalf of Maulana Azad,
I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of paragraph
1(f) of the Ministry of Education
Resolution No. F.21-9/54-A-2 dated
the 14th July, 1955, the members
of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect,
in such manner as the Speaker
may direct two members from
among themselves to serve as
members of the Central Advisory
Board of Archaeology."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph
1(f) of the Ministry of Education
Resolution No. F.21-9/54-A-2 dated
the 14th July, 1955, the members
of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect,
in such manner as the Speaker
may direct two members from
among themselves to serve as
members of the Central Advisory
Board of Archaeology."

The motion was adopted.

**CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF
EDUCATION**

Shri M. M. Das: Sir, on behalf of
Maulana Azad, I beg to move the
following:

"That in pursuance of paragraph
3(2)(e) of the late Department
of Education, Health and Lands
Resolution No. F.122-3/35-E, dated
the 8th August, 1935, as amended
from time to time, the members
of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect,
in such manner as the Speaker
may direct, three members from
among themselves to serve as
members of the Central Advisory
Board of Education."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph
3(2)(e) of the late Department of
Education, Health and Lands
Resolution No. F.122-3/35-E, dated
the 8th August, 1935, as amended

(Second Amendment) Bill

[Mr. Speaker]

from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education."

The motion was adopted.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move....

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir I want to raise a point of order before you ask the hon Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Let him make the motion and then I will consider the point of order.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: Now that the motion has been made, let us hear the point of order.

Shri S. C. Samanta: My point of order is that taxation proposals on railway passenger fares....

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry hon. Member will kindly wait till I come to the other Bill. This is a different Bill. The hon. Member seems to be so full of the point of order. I shall now put the motion to the House. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES
BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, before he proceeds I want to raise my point of order. My point of order is, taxation proposals on railway passenger fares, introduction of a Bill for the purpose and piloting the Bill in the House by the hon. Finance Minister are unconstitutional and unconventional, unprecedented and unjustified, inappropriate and inequitable.

The Government will say, we have a provision under article 269(1) of the Constitution which says:

"The following duties and taxes shall be levied and collected by the Government of India but shall be assigned to the States in the manner provided in clause (2), namely:—

(c) terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air;

(d) taxes on railway fares and freights;"

Here the Constitution has given power to the Government of India for taxing railway fares. We know that on behalf of the Government of India the Finance Minister can levy a tax and can bring a Bill. But, at the same time, we should not forget the railway conventions that were accepted in 1924, ratified afterwards, and lastly it was ratified by a Committee in 1954 of which you, Sir, were the Chairman. By this convention railway finance has been separated from the general finance, and the overall improvement of the Railways has been conferred upon the Railways.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 30-8-1957, pp. 453—459.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): He has stated that in the beginning, that it is unconstitutional.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am against the piloting of the Bill by the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: If the Railway Minister pilots it?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Then I shall be glad.

Mr. Speaker: I understand the point of order.

Shri S. C. Samanta: My fear is that the Railway Minister is not piloting the Bill because by this taxation the Railway Finance is being affected. By convention we have allowed the Railways to separate its finance and give a lump sum to the general revenue. By this taxation, I say that the Railway Finance has been disturbed in such a manner that the Railway Minister has not been allowed to introduce this Bill. I apprehend, Sir, that the object and the joint responsibility which the Council of Ministers have, did not agree. It may be so. Therefore, as a Member of this House I must put before you, Sir, and the House the exact position. Why should such things be done? Councils of Ministers are responsible for the Government of India, not by law but by convention also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is straying away to other matters. The hon. Finance Minister has introduced the Bill on railway passenger fares. The other day, I think in the speech of the hon. Railway Minister on his budget, the Railway Minister said that so far as these railway fares are concerned, his colleague, the Finance Minister, would introduce a Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He merely said that he is considering the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. When I was listening to it, I even thought that it need not have been referred to if only some consideration has been there about the Bill. It might not have been

referred to, but it is an individual case. Now, whatever might be the propriety, taxation measures can be introduced by the hon. Finance Minister and if perchance the Railway Minister introduces it, or wanted to introduce any other Bill, he can do it. Any Member of the Government can certainly pilot a Bill introduced by another Member or introduce a Bill himself. Special and exceptional provisions have been made to enable the Government as a whole to take charge of the Government business.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Apart from the Constitution, on merits there is this difference, because if it was piloted by the Railway Minister, the revenues would have gone to the railways. Here, the revenues go to the States. There is a lot of difference. (Interruptions). By increasing the fares, the railways get it.

Shri Ranga: This is a surcharge on the railways and naturally the railways cannot be expected to make proposals. It is for the Finance Minister Whether railway fares also are to be treated as part of the general revenues or not is another matter, in which this House can express its opinion when the Bill comes for detailed consideration. But certainly, the Finance Minister is entitled to bring it up and he is within his rights to levy any surcharge of any kind, including the posts and telegraphs and other subjects also. Therefore, I think it is in order that this Bill should be introduced by the Finance Minister.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): It has to be made clear whether the proceeds of this tax will go to the railway revenues or to the general revenues or whether it will be constituted into a fund for the development of the railways.

Shri S. C. Samanta: There is another point in this regard. The Terminal Tax Bill was allowed to be introduced and piloted by the then Deputy Minister of Railways, in 1956. So, that convention continues and I want that convention to continue now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I make a submission? Can we consider this Bill without amending the resolution which we had passed in this House about the railway finances and the general finances being divided? Can we introduce this Bill and pass it without amending that resolution which was passed in this House in 1954?

Shri N. B. Munisamy (Vellore): I rise to another point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let me dispose of this point of order.

Shri N. B. Munisamy: Not about this, but it is another one.

Mr. Speaker: Even about this, let him wait. If it is not about this, then, he can wait certainly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would have explained this position in the course of my speech. The point that my hon. friend has missed is that this is a taxation measure. It has nothing to do with railway revenues as such. It is true that so far as railway revenues are concerned, we have a convention and the hon. Members would have understood that such a convention was ratified by Parliament in respect of the separation of railway revenues and the determination of the amount that the railway revenues should give to the general revenues. But it must also be recognised by the hon. Members that that convention is for accounting purposes. All our moneys are in the Consolidated Fund and there is a certain amount of responsibility so far as the Government as a whole is concerned with regard to the financial structure and the operation of finances in the Consolidated Fund. As you have rightly pointed out, Sir, it might have been done by the Railway Minister or by his Deputy or by myself or by my Deputy. Somebody else might have taken charge of it. But that does not necessarily mean that there is any prescriptive right in regard to any particular Minister in regard to the introduction of any Bill which affects the Government of India.

But the whole issue is completely divorced from the context of this particular measure. The basis of this particular measure is article 269 of the Constitution which my hon. friend knows very well. Article 269 reads thus:

"The following duties and taxes shall be levied and collected by the Government of India but shall be assigned to the States in the manner provided in clause (2) namely:—

(a) duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land;

(b) estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land;

(c) terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air;

(d) taxes on railway fares and freights;

(e) taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock-exchanges and futures markets;

(f) taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein;

(g) taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce."

So, these are purely taxation proposals which have emanated from the Government of India and the Government of India should place them before Parliament, collect the taxes, and the proceeds available to the States will be apportioned in a manner suggested in clause (2) of article 269.

We have had Bills of this nature before. The House has passed those Bills and this is absolutely no different, so far as its character is concerned, from the Estate Duty Bill or the Stamp Act which were passed by this House sometime back. The disposition of this particular amount

which will be collected is to be on the basis, as I said, of clause (2) of article 269. In this particular matter, I should be presently saying that I have asked for the guidance of the Finance Commission. So, it is merely a taxation of certain sources for the purpose and for the benefit of the States. The question of general revenues profiting from the railway income does not arise, because the whole proceeds of this taxation do not go to the general revenue. They go to the States.

So far as article 269 is concerned, it is an obligation. If we have to find revenues for the States, there is an obligation laid on the Government of India to use these sources and collect taxes therefrom and make them over to the States for their own purposes. So, the position is crystal clear. The convention is there. If I come with the proposal or if my colleague, the Railway Minister, comes with a proposal that we will be transferring a larger amount, then, what is normally done, which would not be any breach of that convention, is, naturally, we have to come to Parliament and mention it and the Parliament might approve of that change or it might not, or the convention may be revoked or altered with the permission of Parliament. The convention is not at all affected, because the collection of this tax does not form part of the revenues either of the railways or of the combined revenues of the Central Government, whether of the railways, posts and telegraphs or other sources. So, I cannot see how the convention can be brought in merely as an estoppel. There is article 269 where the duty is laid on the Central Government to taken action at the time which is appropriate.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the railway convention, in any way, stands in the way of a Bill of this nature being brought before this House by the hon. Finance Minister. It is open, under article 269, for the Central Government to impose any tax mentioned in that article. This tax on railway passenger fares is not an increase of

fare in the sense that the railway fare is increased for the purpose of administration of the railway by the Railway Administration. An increase of fare in that case does not require the sanction of this House, or, in a sense, a sanction by way of a taxation measure. Of course, in the budget speech, the hon. Minister of Finance and the hon. Railway Minister also referred to the fact that they might increase the railway fares, third-class fares and so on. But these fares and rates do not come as an annual measure or an annual feature here, requiring the approval of the House. It is not considered to be a tax. It is only a fare for the services. So far as this tax is concerned, it is a tax pure and simple, and the proceeds of this tax go entirely to the States. Not a pie of it becomes part and parcel of the Consolidated Fund, as is set out in clause (2) of article 269 of the Constitution, which reads thus:

"The net proceeds in any financial year of any such duty or tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to Union territories, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that duty or tax is leviable in that year...."

and so on. The Central Government is only the collecting agency. So far as this matter is concerned, this is tax pure and simple. This is not money or any fare which goes to the Railway Administration, in which the Convention has to be respected, which divides the surplus revenues of the railways between the Railway administration and the States. I do not find there is any point of order and the proper person to pilot this Bill is not the Railway Minister, but the Finance Minister; and, he has rightly done so.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: My point of order is that this is beyond the legislative competence of this Parliament in this sense. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I find that the hon. Finance Minister lays his claim only under article 269(1) of the Constitution. But we have to find the

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

genesis of this article 289(1). He has quoted item 89 in the Seventh Schedule wherein it is said:

"Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on railway fares and freights."

This has been bodily lifted from the Government of India Act, 1935.

Mr. Speaker: Item 89 of the Seventh Schedule—it is in the Union List.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Yes; he has laid his finger on that item "taxes on railway fares and freights". How this has come into operation has to be looked into by going into its history.

Mr. Speaker: What is the trouble? What is the objection?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: This is beyond the legislative competence of this Parliament in the sense that it has been bodily incorporated from the Government of India Act, 1935, wherein item No. 58 in List I of the Seventh Schedule is the same as has been incorporated here. Just as Mr. Samanta has said, the finances of the railways have been severed from the Government of India. When the companies were running the railways ..

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: The point of order is that it is beyond the legislative competence of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Why?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: The point is, the money was recovered by the companies in those days and the tax on that could be levied by the Central Government. In the early part of 1920, the Government of India was making good the loss...

Mr. Speaker: I have understood. The hon Member has not said it expressly. What he says is this; if I differ from the hon Member, he will correct me. He says, before 1935, the railway administration was in the

hands of private companies. They imposed the fares and the money went to them. Then the Government of India had a right under the Government of India Act, 1935 to impose a tax on fares and freights imposed by a private agency. Now he says the Government itself imposes the tax after the railway administration has become part and parcel of the Government. He wants to know whether a tax can be imposed by Government upon fares and freights imposed by itself. Is that his point?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am glad I have understood the hon. Member correctly. The position is, there are surcharges. Hon. Members will try to look into the past history of legislation. Government impose a tax and on that they impose a surcharge. We have the surcharge on income-tax, the surcharge on the salt tax and so on. From time to time the Government impose surcharges. When once a tax is levied, instead of increasing the tax, they can say they impose another tax or a surcharge on that tax. There is nothing harmful in that; there is no good invoking the aid of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Another point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Is it generally intended that this Bill should not go on?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: There is no doubt about that but that is not the object of the point of order. The point of order is that this Bill does not contain a financial memorandum, as expenditure is likely to be incurred in the collection of this tax. The memorandum on delegated legislation says:

"In the case of railways administered by companies, it is necessary to regulate the collection of taxes under this law by means of rules made by the Central Government."

The next sentence is important:

"The tax may also have to be collected by other authorities on behalf of the railways."

When other authorities collect the tax on behalf of the railways, it necessarily involves a certain expenditure. It is not as if the railways themselves collect it. The Government concedes a situation when authorities, other than the railways will have to assist in collecting this tax on fares. Obviously the reference is to railways under company management, whatever railways may be there. In that case, it is conceivable that some amount of public expenditure will be involved. Rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure says:

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law"

Therefore, this idea must be given to us before we can effectively consider this Bill and decide our attitude towards this Bill, not to speak of the fact that such clauses should be printed in thick type and so on. The main thing is that expenditure will be incurred in collecting the tax on fares through authorities other than the railway administration and the idea of such expenditure will have to be given to us in order that we may appreciate the amount of expenditure that is involved and make up our minds accordingly

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member reads again rule 69, he will find that the Consolidated Fund is not responsible for the distribution of this money. In any event, he also concedes that the collection of tax on railway fares will not mean any extra expenditure, which is such as to be stated here. He says there may be other agencies through which we collect the money. I do not think there

is any other agency at the present moment.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You say it.

Mr. Speaker: It is in the memorandum on delegated legislation.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think any expenditure is going to be incurred for the collection of this tax. Even granting that it is so, the fact is that it does not come in, so far as this provision is concerned. The provision of rule 69 is specifically intended to indicate to the House what will be the effect on the Consolidated Fund of India by means of the expenditure that may be incurred in a particular manner. Even if there is any expenditure, it will go in reduction of the amount that we pay to the States. Tomorrow if I want to claim from the States some money for the service charged by the railways, it goes in reduction of the amount that is expended, because the tax itself is not going to be credited to the Central revenue as such. If, therefore, any expenditure is incurred, it will go in reduction of the amount given to the States. Therefore, having considered the matter, we find that there is no necessity for a financial memorandum. The suggestion made by the Secretariat at one time was that it would be much better in future that we have the last page of the Bill as "Financial memorandum—nil; memorandum on delegated legislation—nil". If we can have a form printed showing "nil", this question should not arise, because all that we have to do is to explain why we say there is no need for such a memorandum, instead of an absence which looks as though it is an oversight.

Shri Sadhan Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not got this right to go on arguing. He has placed the matter before me and I have heard the hon. Finance Minister.

So far as this matter is concerned, I do not think there is any point of order for this reason that a financial memorandum is required under rule-

[Mr. Speaker]

69(1) only when expenditure is involved. I am not in a position to say whether the expenditure need necessarily be from the Consolidated Fund or not, having regard to the general wording there. It says:

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

Once Parliament passes legislation, whether the proceeds go to the States or whether they go to the Consolidated Fund of India or not, if it involves expenditure, there is to be a statement so that Parliament may have an idea of what the purpose is. The Financial memorandum will invite attention to the clauses involving expenditure. Where the expenditure outweighs the income, Parliament may say, we are only making a grant to the States, after all it is an infructuous grant, there is nothing to be gained, the overhead charges are so much. Therefore, I do not want to restrict the scope of rule 69(1), to only that expenditure which comes out of the Consolidated Fund. This shall not constitute my final opinion so far as this matter is concerned because I am going to dispose of the point of order on another matter.

This Bill does not involve any expenditure. The same Railway department collects. Instead of one rupee, it is one rupee four annas or five annas. The same person, the same ticket. Possibly, instead of Re. 1, Rs. 1-4-0 is to be printed upon that. Nothing more than that.

So far as other authorities are concerned, I cannot contemplate any other authority. Though in delegated legislation some other authority is contemplated, how can there be a third party? They have said here in the rules that some other authority shall

be constituted. He must be given powers. It is merely stated in the delegated legislation provision that the Central Government may by notification make rules to regulate the collection by or on behalf of the railway administration of the tax levied under this Act and provide for the authority to which, and the time and manner in which the tax shall be paid, and prescribe the form. There is no other collecting authority.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The wording is, "collection by or on behalf of".

Mr. Speaker: There cannot be a delegation of delegation. The hon. Member who is a lawyer knows that an agent cannot delegate his powers. If the railway administration is asked to collect, the railway administration cannot further delegate to some person. Power is given to constitute. Let us not be carried away by a loose statement regarding delegated legislation.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It is deliberate.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will not stand by it now. No authority is contemplated to be constituted here which will involve any expenditure. I do not think there is any point of order. There is no expenditure involved. The hon. Minister will continue.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I want a clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No further clarification.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is not delegation of delegation. The authority prescribed will collect on behalf of railway administration. It is not that the railway administration will delegate.

Mr. Speaker: The body of the Act does not make any provision for entrusting this to anybody other than the railway administration.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I refer to clause 6(2)(a). It is collection by or on behalf of the railway administration. It must be some one else.

Mr. Speaker: Regulate the collection by or on behalf of the railway administration of the tax levied under this Act—what is this authority that is contemplated?

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): There are out-agencies and agents employed by the railways to issue tickets and collect the fares. They are doing that business particularly in the hill stations and other places. Sometimes, joint tickets are issued, motor-cum-rail. They have these authorities. Perhaps, they may be contemplated. I cannot say what the hon. Minister or the draftsmen have in mind. What I can conceive is, these agencies are already there and they are doing the job also. They may be asked to collect as they are doing the railway fares already.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is what I was going to say. At present the Railways have got certain agencies on a certain commission basis. Then, again, we have a number of private railways. They also book through tickets from their stations on certain conditions which we have between us. These will be the agencies which will collect these things on behalf of the railway administration, and that would be according to certain arrangements that we have already existing.

Mr. Speaker: The out-agencies must be given some commission. What is the commission?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I cannot say offhand. There are certain arrangements for that.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, it involves expenditure. An expenditure statement is necessary. It does involve some expenditure which will come out of accrual.

All right. So far as this Bill is concerned, for any expenditure, this rule would not be in force now. We have got, under the rules, the right to exempt. Is the House in favour of exempting this Bill from the operation of the rule?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: There must be motion for suspension by the Leader of the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let them come well prepared. You may take it up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: The rule is, any Member may, with the consent of the Speaker move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House for the time being. Inasmuch as out-agencies have to be paid, I think it involves expenditure.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The out-agency is paid some proportion of the money that is collected for the ticket. If it is so, there would be no extra charge.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It would be safer to permit me to move that the rule be waived.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That Rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a Financial Memorandum be suspended in its application to the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, 1957."

Mr. Speaker: In the peculiar circumstances, to avoid any delay so far as this matter is concerned: with this rider that the hon. Minister will place before the House an expenditure statement as early as possible.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes.

Some Hon. Members: Take it up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Do you mean to say that anything turns upon the small commission to the out-agency so far as this Bill is concerned?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We can take it up tomorrow. Why have some bad precedent?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are also interested in a way in getting through the work. He has asked me to take it tomorrow. He cannot go on catching hold of me and pushing me down. All that he can say is that the memo must be submitted. I have heard him. I shall put it to the vote of the House. It is not a serious matter. If I am convinced that it is such a serious matter as to require postponement, if hon. Members cannot consider this Bill because of the small amount paid to out-agency, I would certainly put it off to some other day. This does not stand in the way.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I make a submission, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No; I have heard enough.

Shri Bimal Ghose: This is a technical ground. We shall have now the benefit of it, just as technical points are often held against us.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a Financial Memorandum be suspended in its application to the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, 1957."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: rose Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say 'No'. (Some Hon. Members: No.) The Ayes have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let them rise in their seats.

Some Hon. Members: Let the bell be rung.

Mr. Speaker: I am not bound to call a division for everything.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: When it is challenged, you are bound unless that rule is also suspended on a division.

Mr. Speaker: I can declare it by voices.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I can ask hon. Members even then to stand in their places. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: With the new automatic device, it will not take much time.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. Let the lobbies be cleared. I am now putting the motion to vote.

The question is:

"That Rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a Financial Memorandum be suspended in its application to the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, 1957."

The Lok Sabha divided Ayes: 163; Noes 61.

Division No 261]

AYES

[12.52 hrs

Abdul Latif, Shri
Achar, Shri
Agadi, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Arumugham, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Ashanna, Shri
Ayyakkannu, Shri

Bagdi, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Banerjee, Shri S. K.
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Banshi Thakur, Shri
Barmen, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri

Besumetari, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhogil Bhai, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Biral Singh, Shri
Boor, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri

Chandak, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chettier, Shri R. Rameshram
Chetri Lal, Shri
Das, Shri K. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Ramdhani
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Deb, Shri N. M.
Debnath, Shri K. G.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eyasaperumal, Shri
Gadwad, Shri Potesingh
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Perose
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Gantam, Shri C. D.
Gobain, Shri
Gounder, Shri Doraiswami
Gounder, Shri K. P.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hasda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jagiven Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jangde, Shri
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotsi, Pandit J. P.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Keshava, Shri
Khan, Shri Shahnewas
Khimji, Shri
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Kistalya, Shri
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnaiah, Shri Balarama
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lachhu Ram, Shri

Lalhi, Shri
Lal, Shri H. S.
Lathar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Malik, Shri U. S.
Manam, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangaden, Shri
Medhi, Shri S. A.
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri B. D.
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N. R.
Morarka, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Munaf, Ghani G. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhaswamy, Shri R.
Nasir, Shri P. S.
Nathavani, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Okar Lal, Shri
Padalu, Shri K. V.
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Parmar, Shri Y. S.
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pragi Lal, Ch.
Radhamohan Singh, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. S.
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswami, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Rameshwar Rao, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Ram Saran, Shri
Ranbir Singh Ch.
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri

Rangtoo, Shri
Rao, Shri B. M.
Rao, Shri Hanumanth
Rao, Shri R. J.
Ray, Shrimati Ramakrishna
Rungsung Suika, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Salakh, Shri Abdul
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samarasingh, Dr.
Senganna, Shri
Sankarapandian, Shri
Sarhadil, Shri Ajit Singh
Satish Chandra, Shri
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shivananappa, Shri
Shobha Ram, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh Shri, K. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhassan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subbaraman, Dr. P.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri
Swaroop Singh, Sardar
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Shri Babu Lal
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Vishwanath Prasad, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Radhela
Wadiwa, Shri
Wilson, Shri J. N.

NOES

Awas hi, Shri
Benerjee, Shri S. M.
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverty, Shrimati Resu
Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Dasgupta, Shri B.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhanagar, Shri

Dharmalingam, Shri
Drohar, Shri
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ghodasari, Shri Patehshah
Ghose, Shri
Ghose, Shri Bimal
Ghose, Shri S.
Goray, Shri
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

Imam, Shri Mohammed
Jadhav, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karni Singhji, Shri
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kodyan, Shri
Krishnaswami, Dr.
Kumbhar, Shri
Kunhan, Shri

Mahanty, Shri
 Manay, Shri
 Matin, Shri
 Menon, Dr. K. B.
 Menon, Shri Narayanaiah
 Mukerjee Shri H. N.
 Mullick, Shri B. C.
 Naiz, Shri C. K.
 Nayar, Shri V. P.
 Pandey, Shri Sarju
 Parulekar, Shri
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati

Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb
 Patil, Shri Nana
 Patil, Shri U. L.
 Prodhan, Shri B. C.
 Raghunath Singhji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Khushwaqt
 Ram Garib, Shri
 Rao, Shri D. V.
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
 Reddy, Shri Nagi
 Sampath, Shri E. V. K.

Sharma, Shri H. C.
 Singh, Shri Kamal
 Siva Raj, Shri
 Tangamani Shri
 Thakore, Shri M. B.
 Thevar, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri
 Verma, Shri Ramji
 Warrior, Shri
 Yajnik, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Bill seeks to levy a tax on railway travellers who, like consumers of other commodities, should also pay some contribution to State revenues to fulfil the needs of a developing economy. In dealing with the point of order raised by my hon. friend, I mentioned the obligation laid by the Constitution on the Central Government by article 269(1) to levy certain taxes for the benefit of the States. For the planned development of the States they have to find additional resources and it is a matter of common knowledge that the States find themselves in a very difficult position. It is also fairly known to the members of the House that several States have large deficits. Therefore, it is decided that taxation, based on the provisions of article 269(1)(d) should be collected in respect of railway fares. That is the genesis of the present measure.

I would again make it clear that we cannot take article 269(1) as something which is empty and meaningless. The Constitution intends that it should be put into effect, into operation whenever it is reasonably convenient for the Central Government to do so and, I am sure, this measure, if it is passed by Parliament, would, to some extent, meet the increasing demands of the States in respect of their planned expenditure.

I would like to remind the House that during the last twenty years or so there has been very little increase in passenger fares. An exact comparison is not possible in respect of earlier years because different rail-

ways had also different rates. But, broadly speaking, however, the increase in third class fares from 1939 has been of the order of 40 per cent. when compared to the much larger increase in the cost of living index when we compare them to the 1948-49 figures. The average rate in pies charged for passenger mile in 1948-49 was 4.60 while in 1955-56 it had gone up to 5.34 only. The corresponding figures for third-class passengers were 4.150 and 4.975 respectively. Further, even on the basis of international comparison, our fares are much lower than those of most foreign countries. As against 5.34 pies per passenger mile in India, it is 14.4 pies in England, 27 in Canada and 21.8 in France. It is no doubt true that the facilities afforded to the railway travelling public and other economic considerations vary from country to country, which makes a comparison of this nature in absolute terms not feasible. But, even so, the large variation between the fares charged in other countries and in India does bring out forcibly the fact that our fares are on the low side.

It may also interest the hon. Members to know that the idea of a tax on passenger fares is not something new. Tax on transportation of goods and passengers is levied in a number of other countries of the world. France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary, all levy taxes on passengers as well as goods transported by railways. Belgium levies such a tax on passengers only. In some countries it goes

back to the early twenties. In Germany, as far back as 1917, a tax of 12 to 17 per cent. was levied on passenger fares, of 12 per cent. on luggage and of 7 per cent. on goods. This tax was continued after the Second World War, on the German Federal Railways, and according to information relating to 1955, amounts to 11 to 14 per cent. on fares of different classes. The tax is included in and collected along with the fares. The position on the Hungarian railways is somewhat similar. In the United States of America also where Railways are run by private commercial enterprises, there is a federal tax on passenger and freight transportation which is collected by the carriers.

13 hrs.

Thus while the pattern of such a tax is naturally different in different countries, the policy of raising revenues for the State by imposing taxes on rail transport is fairly widespread. The general characteristic of the tax on rail passengers appears to be that it is levied as a percentage of the basic fares as has been proposed by me in this Bill.

It is, therefore, not unreasonable to impose now a small tax on these fares. I may add that on the rates proposed, the average tax per passenger will hardly exceed 16 nP as the average number of miles a railway passenger is carried in India is only 41.5. The tax does not, therefore, entail a burden which should be regarded as heavy or unbearable.

I may further mention that on the proposed basis, the bulk of the tax will be collected from long distance passengers, that is, those travelling more than 30 miles. The fact that these passengers are in a position to undertake long journeys would mean that it should not be difficult for them to pay a little more by way of tax. In other words, the scheme takes into consideration the capacity of the passengers to pay the extra amount by way of tax. As against this, no tax has been proposed in the Bill on

season tickets so that those people who work in towns, but are obliged to live in suburban areas, are left unaffected by this tax.

In deference to the views expressed during the General Discussion on the Budget, I have already announced the decision of the Government to exempt persons travelling upto 15 miles from the operation of this tax. This concession will assist short distance passengers who generally belong to the classes which are not in a position to pay any increase. An amendment to implement this proposal has now been tabled.

Another point was raised during the discussions in the House that the tax would act particularly harshly in respect of hill areas, as already journeys over hill sections were being charged on the basis of inflated mileage. I mentioned that I had had a discussion with my colleague, the Minister of Railways, and that my colleague had promised that he would look into the charges levied over the hill areas and revise them adequately to see that the increase on account of the tax is absorbed. My colleague has since announced in this House on the 12th August 1957, in answer to a question that he has taken the decision to remove the inflated mileage basis for charge over certain sections and to abate them over certain other sections to the extent of approximately 25 per cent. The result of these decisions will be that the total fares payable for journeys over the hill areas, including the tax now proposed, will be less than the fares payable at present without any tax.

There is another minor amendment in respect of the date with effect from which the tax will be levied and collected. Since it will take some time to complete the arrangements for the collection of this tax, I have proposed that the Act shall come into force from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint. I expect that this date will be the 15th September 1957.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

As I have already stated in my Budget speech and also now in reply to the points of order raised, the net proceeds of this tax less the amount attributable to Union territories will go to fulfil their targets under the Second Five Year Plan. I have already sought the advice of the Finance Commission regarding the distribution of the proceeds of this tax less the amount attributable to the Union territories, amongst the various States, and am awaiting their recommendations.

Sir, I beg to move.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let me first place the motion before the House. Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares be taken into consideration."

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th November, 1957."

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bharucha who has tabled an amendment I find is not present.

The motion and the amendment are before the House for discussion. Before I call upon hon. Members I would like to know how the time should be distributed among the different stages. We have spent away forty-five minutes now.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Three and one.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: When will the General discussion end?

Mr. Speaker: We started at quarter past twelve.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But the time taken for the point of order should not be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The point of order arises out of the Bill; the point of order is also part of the Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That was because the rule had to be suspended. That is not our fault.

Shrimati Kenu Chakravartty: That is the mistake of the Government.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will make a suggestion. Hon. Members can discuss the Bill till three o'clock. I shall reply to the debate tomorrow morning. I will not take up any portion of their time today.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; let us go on. Each hon. Member would take fifteen minutes. Shri Sadhan Gupta.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Mr. Speaker, I have moved an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th November 1957.

This Bill seeks to impose an additional burden on railway passengers. As we know, in our country most of the railway passengers are of the poorer classes. The Finance Minister has given us examples of the levy of this kind of tax in the United States, in Canada, in Germany and so on, but I am amazed to see that he did not have in his mind the difference of the capacity of the railway passengers in our country and in the other countries to bear this kind of burden.

In the United States, Germany or France, or the other countries he mentioned, the standards of living are much higher. Earnings are much more. In some cases earnings have exceeded the rise in the cost of living, whereas in our country by and large the entire population has been impoverished on account of the economic stress and strain since the beginning of the last war. Therefore, it is no use telling us that it is being levied in other countries, therefore we are going to levy it. In this country we have from the latest figures that 132 crores of passengers were carried by railways. That will show that on an average every

individual in this country travelled on the railways three times in 1955-56. Now the situation is much worse as I shall show. But assuming the average for the whole population of the country as three times, they will have to bear the burden three times every year. Although the Finance Minister tries to prove that it is a very light burden, 16 nP or so, I am not sure that even this burden an average individual in this country is capable of bearing, because our average per capita income is not sufficient to bear even the slightest levies on our pockets.

This is only the average on the basis of the whole country, but this does not represent the true picture. It is not that all the 40 crores of the population have travelled by railways. As a matter of fact, it is a much smaller section of the country that has travelled, and so, those who used the railways have not used it only three times, but much more, and if we have the statistics, it may be found that they have used ten, twelve or 20 times, because I know that at least in places like Calcutta or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta or Bombay or Madras, persons come to the offices or persons come to the town very often, though not every day for the purpose of some business or other, and they will have to bear a very heavy burden indeed because of this tax.

Of course, I am saying so with the fullest consciousness that the holders of season tickets have been exempted. I hope it covers the holders of what are called monthly tickets, because here the phraseology of the Bill is "season tickets", but I see on the tickets themselves the appellation is not "season tickets" but monthly tickets. I do not know whether there will be difficulty of interpretation as to whether monthly tickets are season tickets. However, assuming that, taking the most charitable view towards the Government, they may have some relief, but even those who do not hold season tickets, who do not travel every day to the city but who have to come often or twice or thrice a

week, or may be eight or ten times a month, these sections of the people will be hard hit, and we who come from metropolitan towns are very much concerned with these sections.

Apart from that, the rural passengers, although they may have occasion to use the railways on a lesser number of occasions, yet, their income being much below the average as they are on a subsistence level, sub-standard level of living, will find it very difficult to bear even a small imposition—small it may be in terms of rupees or naye paise, but quite a large part of the income they earn. It will be very difficult for them to bear it.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Therefore, I suggest that we should not proceed with this Bill without obtaining the opinion of the country on it, and I am sure people all over the country feel about the Bill the way I feel about it. If I am not mistaken, many hon. Members from the Finance Minister's side of the House feel the same way. Therefore I suggest that if the hon. Finance Minister wishes to proceed with this Bill, which in my opinion is unnecessary and oppressive,—I shall show why it is unnecessary, I have already shown why it is oppressive—he should first obtain the verdict of the country, he should first see if the country is behind him. That is why I suggest that it may be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion. If the opinion is favourable, he can levy the fare tax after that, but he should circulate it for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. And I have suggested 10th November as the date because it is about that time that we are going to reassemble, and if a favourable opinion is received by that time, we can refer the Bill to a Select Committee and get it through the House in good time for the Finance Minister to levy a tax on railway fares.

I have shown how the Bill is oppressive. I will now show how the Bill is unnecessary, because otherwise I known the Finance Minister will

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

accuse me of being hostile to the Plan, of not giving him food to the Plan, and so I think it is my duty to meet that argument.

This accusation has been levelled of and on that we are really hostile to the Plan, that we want to make political capital out of these taxes, but the whole point is that we want to see a tax structure which will have some consideration for the capacity of the individual to bear it. If you bring forward a tax system where those who can pay are not asked to bear the burden and those who cannot pay are asked to bear the burden, that is certainly not an equitable system, and that we cannot be expected to support.

He wants food, he accuses us of not giving food. We have shown him repeatedly a number of plump parasites on which he can feed, but he insists on feeding on dry human flesh, anaemic human blood or on dry bones. Now, how can we agree to that?

Today we receive news of food scarcity, of people starving in the country, in West Bengal, in Bihar, in Eastern U.P. In a large part of this country people are starving for want of food. Yet, if they have to travel by railways, they are made to bear the burden of an addition to their fare. On the other hand, Rulers are given exemption for their official houses, for expenditure on retinues. That is not the kind of thing we can be expected to tolerate or ask the people to tolerate.

Even if we stand aside, I can challenge the hon. Finance Minister to go to Eastern U.P., to Bihar, to Bengal, and tell the people, without our intervention one way or the other, the plain truth of his taxation proposals, to tell them that he feels that they have to pay for the Plan and they have to tolerate the exemptions which the Rulers have received, they have to tolerate the tax holidays which the companies have received. He will find for himself what the reaction of the people is.

We are supposed to represent the people, and in spite of the Finance

Minister's displeasure, we shall continue to represent the aspirations of the people. Let him not look to us, let him look to his own side and see what the Members of his own side feel about it,—what most of the Members of his own side feel about it, in spite of his efforts to persuade them to accept this tax structure, whether they prefer this kind of tax structure.

He has often spoken of an integrated tax structure. Let him discover for himself whether even the Members on his own side would accept the kind of integrated tax structure where all the burdens will be on the common people and all the reliefs on the social parasites or on the very wealthy persons in society. If we cannot accept this kind of tax structure and he accuses us of not giving him food for the Plan, we cannot help it because we have at least to see the interests of the people. It is sheer hypocrisy to say so after you refuse to tap the resources, which you have and which we have repeatedly shown you

He says he does not know what the wealth of the Rulers is. It is your duty to find out what their wealth is. It is said that only one among them has Rs 500 crores. It is certain that collectively they have hundreds of crores. If you do not want to tap it, without any excuse you have no right to accuse us of not giving you food because we refuse to allow you to impose a heavy tax burden on the common people. Therefore it is better for all of us to realise that at the expense of the common people we are not prepared to sing panegyrics to his tax proposals and to try to convince the people that those proposals are most equitable. If he wants our co-operation in this respect, it is very easy to get it. You tax the parasites, you tax the wealthy and at the expense of the revenue you get from them give relief to the common people. You cannot say with your hand on your heart that it is impossible to get revenue from the wealthy people, that the wealthy people have been wrung dry and it is only the common people

who have the resources. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and move for circulation of this Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

श्री बल्लभ बर्हान (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी वित्त मंत्री साहब ने जो विधेयक हमारे सामने रक्खा है उस में उन्होंने ने यह बतलाया है कि राज्यों में विकास का कार्यक्रम हर वर्ष बढ़ता चला आ रहा है, इसलिये हमें नये साधनों के द्वारा धन एकत्र करने की आवश्यकता हो गई है। मैं उन के इस तर्क को अस्वीकार तो नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन मैं वह निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को, जो कि अपने विषय के बहुत बड़े विशेषज्ञ हैं, इस बात का प्रयत्न अवश्य करना चाहिये कि कम से कम प्रणाली के टैक्स लगायें, अर्थात् एक ही प्रकार के करो को नये नये स्वरूप दे कर जनता के ऊपर करों का भार न डाला जाये।

यहां पर श्री साधन गुप्त जी ने जो संशोधन इस विधेयक को प्रचारित करने के बारे में रक्खा है, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से उस की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता, और वह इस लिये नहीं कि मैं कोई सिद्धान्ततः इस का समर्थन करता हूँ, बल्कि इस लिये कि यह विधेयक जनता के सामने काफी समय से रहा है। जिस समय माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपना प्रायश्चित्त, अर्थात् बचट, यहां पर पेश किया था, उस समय से ही देश की जनता इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट कर रही है। ससद् के सदस्यों ने भी इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। इसलिये इस को लोकमत के लिये प्रचारित करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। जो लोग इस का विरोध करना चाहते हैं, वे विरोध करें, जो इस में संशोधन रखना चाहते हैं, वे संशोधन रखें। पर लोकमत के लिये प्रचारित करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं जान पड़ती।

An Hon. Member: We oppose it

श्री बल्लभ बर्हान : ठीक है, जो विरोध करना चाहते हैं, वे सीधे विरोध करें। लोकमत

के लिये प्रचारित करने से क्या लाभ होगा, क्योंकि अन्ततः स्थिति तो यही होगी।

अभी वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में हमें यह बतलाया कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के बारे में पिछले दिनों रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने माननीय स्यागी जी के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए बतलाया था कि जो पहले से बढ़े हुए किराये हैं, कुछ अंशों में उन्हें घटा दिया गया है। लेकिन जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि असली उद्देश्य सिद्ध नहीं होता। कालका-शिमला लाइन पर कोचिंग ट्रेफिक का जो किराया था वह पहले तो चौगुना था, उसे घटा कर तिगुना किया आ रहा है; यानी अब भी वह साधारण किराये की बनिस्बत तिगुना लगेगा। इसी तरह से कागडा घाटी में पहले दुगुना था, वह अब डेढ़ गुना किया आ रहा है। माथेरान में पहले चौगुना था, वह अब तिगुना किया आ रहा है। इसी तरीके से भम्बाला-कालका में दुगुना था, अब वह डेढ़ गुना किया आ रहा है। इसलिये यह तर्क सिद्ध नहीं होता है कि वहां का किराया जितना होना चाहिये अर्थात् सामान्य स्तर पर होना चाहिये, उतना हो चुका है। इसलिये मैं खास तौर पर वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की गरीबी के बारे में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं। हमारे पर्यटक काश्मीर जाते हैं, वहां के प्राकृतिक सौंदर्यको देख कर, वहां की दृष्यावली को देख कर, पर्वतीय दृश्यों को देख कर वे मोहित हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उस प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य के पीछे जो गरीबी छिपी हुई है, उस के नीचे जो दरिद्रता है, शायद बहुत कम लोग उस के दर्शन कर पाते हैं। काश्मीर से आसाम तक जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है, वहां के लोगों को चाहे आप दिल्ली में देखिये, चाहे और जगह, तो आप को पता लगेगा कि वह कितनी गरीबी के साथ और कितनी मुसीबत के साथ अपना जीवन बिता रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं वित्त

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर फिर से विचार करें।

इस के बाद हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सीजेन टिकट्स पर यह कर नहीं लगेगा, यह उन का बड़ा अग्रच्छा विचार है। लेकिन हम दिल्ली में देख रहे हैं कि प्रति दिन मेरठ तक के लोग यहां आते हैं, यानी ४० और ५० मील तक से दफ्तरों में काम करने आते हैं। जब वे दूरी की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं, यानी पहले तो हर एक मील पर यह कर लगाया जा रहा था, अब पन्द्रह मील तक नहीं लगेगा, और उस के बाद ३० मील तक बहुत कम लगाया जा रहा है, तब में समझता हूँ कि चूंकि इस से बहुत कम आमदनी होने वाली है राज्य को, इसलिये इसे कायम ही क्यों किया जाये। पहले तो मेरा सुझाव यही है कि इस की सीमा ५० मील तक बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाये। १५ मील का संशोधन तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने ही दिया है। वित्त मंत्री ने अपने संशोधन संख्या २ में बतलाया है कि जो १६ मील से ३० मील तक के यानी हैं उन पर केवल ५ परसेन्ट लगेगा। यदि इस में वह थोड़ा सा संशोधन कर दें और ५० मील तक कुछ भी कर न लगायें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से जनता पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ेगा और वह उन की आभारी होगी।

यह विषय ऐसा है, जिस के लिये मुझे कुछ अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान केवल अपनी इन दो तीन बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो संशोधन इस सम्बन्ध में आवेंगे उन को वे स्वीकार करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri N. R. Munisamy.

Shri Tyagi: If there is any list according to which the Chair is proceeding, others might know that they are not going to get any chance; because it is no use their trying to catch the eye of the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certain Members have sent chits. I am not bound by them. I will look into them. But the first thing I would see is that my eye is caught.

Shri Tyagi: What I would suggest, only for the facility of Members who attend the debate, is that we may know as to how many speeches have already been booked by means of slips.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of booking and none has been booked. It is not necessary that those who have given chits must be given a chance.

Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu): Will those who have given amendments get a chance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessarily.

Shri Tyagi: In practice it is only those who have given chits that are being called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Munisamy.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: I do not know whether I should congratulate the Finance Minister regarding this Bill. I am not quite happy about it, though his duties are very onerous in the sense that he has to find money for the Second Five Year Plan. So far as this Bill is concerned, I find the rates of tax are so heavy, running from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent., and after a distance of 500 miles 10 per cent. So it looks as though no one is exempted from travelling without paying the extra tax, though in his speech the hon. Minister stated that passengers travelling up to a distance of fifteen miles will be exempted—I say this subject to correction.

I think the hon. Minister is quite aware that so far as the litigant public are concerned, in these days they have to travel almost twice or even four times in a week because of the adjournment of the cases in courts. So far as these people are concerned, and even regarding the other poor people

who have to attend fairs and festivals and *melas* yearly or sometimes even biennially, a distance of fifty miles may be taken as the exemption limit and there should be no tax at all so far as the first fifty miles are concerned

As regards others, the rates are very exorbitant, and I am sure he is going to recover not less than twenty to thirty crores by way of this tax. He can as well ask the railway rates to be increased rather than imposing a tax on railway passengers. It would be double taxation in the sense that not only they have already suffered with regard to railway fares, but now all of a sudden this novel tax has been introduced for getting extra money. The hon. Minister is quite right in saying that he should somehow find money to fill up the gap. But he has had enough of experience about the agitation and the clamour created by the introduction of the Wealth Tax and the Expenditure Tax—and he may have several others up his sleeve which he may bring in the course of the year. And I will not be surprised if he introduces one other Bill levying a tax on railway freights also! He has omitted freights and has started only with passenger fares!

I would only say this. In the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India there are ninety to hundred items. During his casual moments he might refer to them and see what are the items on which he can lay his hands! Evidently he has thought it over himself. Not even Prof Kaldor has made any suggestion about this. The Finance Minister has taken it upon himself to touch this aspect also. I would say that by the time five years are over, he might exhaust all the items found in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

I started by referring to certain objections under which this Bill was beyond the legislative competence of Parliament. Though the Speaker was able to catch my point to a certain extent, he did not follow all that point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When a ruling has been given, it cannot be disputed whether he has followed it or not. The ruling is there and must be obeyed.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: I shall then not refer to it. I shall leave it at that

This Bill suffers from one other defect. This is introduced under article 269(1) of the Constitution. I find in article 269(2) some provision regarding the allocation of the amount realised among the various States. Unless some method is formulated as per that provision by a provision here, this Bill will be ineffective. So he could have introduced here one other clause whereby he would allocate the money. The powers of Parliament are there and we could do it. The States could then know how much money they would get. This would help them to push through their development plans. Now we are in a dilemma whether the States would get as per the rate to which they are entitled or on an *ad hoc* basis. Subsequently, the States may be left in a dilemma whether they were entitled to more or given less. So, that if this provision had also been included in this Bill, it would have become a complete-Bill

The third point I want to make is this. He has thought fit to say that this Bill would get the support of the people. Now even the poor people are asked to pay extra money for journeys they undertake. If people who are in the rural parts, who have not even seen the railway, are asked to pay some extra taxes over the usual rate, they would not be able to understand how the Government is being run. This touches the pockets of the middle class people who are residing in the urban areas and in some corners of villages. As a matter of fact, they must be able to see how the administration is going on by taking trips to other places. By this tax they will be adversely affected and they may not be able to undertake the journey at all.

The Finance Minister, while moving the Bill for consideration, has not

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

indicated how much revenue we are likely to get from this measure, though we can surmise that it would certainly be of the order of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 crores. But I am sure he is in for a sad disappointment in the sense that people would rather not undertake journeys. If a man has to travel 500 to 1,000 miles and has to pay Rs. 100 by way of fare and over and above that Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 extra tax, he may find it very difficult. This extra tax is too much in these difficult days.

We are now complaining that there is much crowding. I am sure in the long run you will find after this comes into force—15th September—that there will be a progressive reduction in crowding. One can positively say this. He will be sadly disappointed in the expectation of the receipts from this source and he will realise that this measure will be unnecessary and before long he may even come forward to repeal the entire Bill.

In the end, I would only say that so far as the rates are concerned, he should reconsider the matter and reduce the rates so that the common people, who feel the brunt of it, may have some relief at least.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Although the Finance Minister may have the constitutional right to introduce the Bill, I find that this measure is really ill-conceived. The Finance Minister gave two reasons—of course, I will give my own as to why this Bill should not have been brought forward—for his doing so. One was the necessity of the Plan. We all know that for all our omissions and commissions now, the Plan is a handy tool. I need not say anything more than that on that matter. The second was that fares in other countries were high, and he himself provided the answer to that point, namely, that conditions were not comparable. I also shall not pursue that matter.

The reason why I consider this measure ill-conceived is two-fold. One is my fundamental objection that we should not have tried to divert rail-

way revenues for general purposes. As it is, the railways are in a very bad condition; they require finances for their Plan. I consider that the Railway Minister was really not at all justified in agreeing to this proposal of the Finance Minister. He wants revenues himself; he wants more money. Surely he could have raised the passenger fares and got some more money to finance the development projects of the railways. That should have been our first concern. So far as the railways are concerned, this revenue originates from the railways. I think it was not right for the former Railway Minister to agree to the Railway Convention of 1954 which imposed certain liabilities on the railways.

The railways are also in a difficult situation and that difficulty arises out of the Plan, because the railways have to expand their capacity to carry more, let us say, freight. That freight is all low-graded freight. The railway expansion that we have provided for under the Plan is for carrying, let us say, coal, pig iron and steel. These are all low-graded traffic, and low-rated traffic also. If the railways had their choice and if they were an independent concern, certainly they would have taken other freight which also is in excess and cannot be carried. But we are not permitting the railways to take the high-grade traffic because it is not in the interest of the Plan. Therefore, they are forced to be satisfied with lower incomes. Under these conditions, again to make an inroad into the legitimate railway revenues is, I consider, very unfair.

The second point is this. What does the Centre get out of this? Why is it that the Centre has come forward with this proposal? I understand that it is very generous on the Finance Minister's part to come to the help of the States. But do they deserve that generosity and that assistance? Let us be very clear about it. One may be a spendthrift. There may be a spendthrift son; he may need more and more money. The father may go on providing him with more money. The position of the States is this. They have

not raised the resources which they had stated they would raise for the financing of the Plan. Not only that; they have not really imposed any further taxation.

One of the defects of the Indian taxation system is with regard to our income from land. Mrs. Hicks, who should know about our tax structure, has stated:

"One important black spot in the Indian tax system is the failure to extract an adequate revenue from land incomes."

And since the States are not doing their part of the work, is it proper that we should raise revenues from the Centre and give them to the States?

I do not dispute the general proposition of the Finance Minister that we should go to the assistance of the States. But, I submit that we should go to the assistance of the States only when we are satisfied that the States have reasonably carried out their part of the work. I maintain that so far as the Second Plan is concerned the States have not done it. If you look at their Budgets, you will find that they go on increasing non-developmental expenditure, they go on increasing their administrative expenditure and, at the same time, they do not raise the revenue that they had stated they would raise. Under those circumstances, I feel that it is not proper that we should tax our railways so to say or take revenues away from our railways and give those revenues to the States.

If we are filling any gap in the State revenues, where will the Central revenue come for the Plan? The Finance Minister has also to look to that portion of the Plan for which he is committed to raise certain revenues. I have seen recently that the Planning Commission has allowed the Railways to expand their capacity so as to be able to carry more freight, more freight which was originally intended although no allocation has, probably, yet been made. I am sure they will require more and more

finance. Where is the Finance Minister going to get the money? He is becoming very generous to the States. Later on he will come and tell us, 'I need more money for our development and expansion Plan'. He can afford to be generous because he can levy taxes. But, I should have thought that we should have waited a longer period; we should have seen that the States are doing their duty first. We should have given the benefit of this expansion in our railway revenues to the railways first and not carried it even to general revenue not to speak of utilising it for the purposes of the States.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir it has been increasingly felt that the State Governments have not been able to balance their Budgets and so, it was only natural that the Centre thought of augmenting their resources. There is a provision in our Constitution as to how the Centre could help them and under article 269, 4 or 5 items have been enumerated. It is under 269 (1) (d) that the hon. Finance Minister has thought it fit to proceed to help to augment the resources of the States to be able to balance their Budget. As such this measure should be welcomed.

But I find myself in a difficulty, though speaking on the Finance Bill I very strongly supported it I had no hesitation in saying that though this is a poor country, the poor man will have to be taxed howsoever heavy the taxation proposals were and in spite of being a great burden that was being cast upon the taxpayer. But, while considering this Bill, I find myself in a very great difficulty and I do not find myself in a position to support these taxation proposals.

If we go into the history of these taxation proposals, we will find how unfair we have been. The hon. Finance Minister read out certain comparative figures, how we have changed from time to time our rates and fares. Now, what has happened as a

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

matter of fact is that we have been giving progressively greater and greater relief to the passengers travelling in higher classes, travelling in air-conditioned coaches, travelling in the first class and travelling in the second class; but we have never thought of giving any relief to the poor people travelling in third class. That is my fundamental objection.

In 1948, air-conditioned travel meant exactly 36 pies per mile; but today it is 32 pies. From 1948 we have gone down and we have come to 32 pies for distances over 301 miles and 34 pies for distances between 151 to 300 miles. Again, so far as first class is concerned, in 1948, our rate was 30 pies per mile, then, it came down to 24; then again it rose to 27 and now it is 16 pies and 15 pies per mile. That is inconceivable. I will not say so much about the second class because the second class, as a matter of fact, does not exist today. We may be labelling some of the carriages as second class but the second class passenger does not get the amenities of the first class passenger nor even that of the third class, for example, in the matter of reservation etc.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): It is after all only the inter class of the past.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am giving the comparative figures. It is why I do not make much of this point. The second class used to cost 16 pies per mile and now it is only 9½ pies. It has almost been brought down to the level of the inter class and the facilities. . . .

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is the inter-class

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is inter class also. I am afraid the Finance Minister is not very correct. There is inter-class and the rates for inter class are 8½ pies per mile.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Inter-class is second class now. The hon. Mem-

ber may be talking of some branch lines where the inter class is still being run.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have very carefully followed how have reasonably carried out their confused the Railway Administration has been in changing from first to second class and from second to first class and from second to inter and abolishing them and all that. I have carefully gone through that process and I have obtained the latest figures.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Which apparently are still very confusing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If these figures supplied to me by the Railway Board only last evening are incorrect, I am sorry the Finance Minister must think himself. That is a very minor point and I do not think that we need be lost on this particular point because it is very small and I myself stated that the second class is now almost analogous to the inter class. I do not make very much of this point that the fare has come down from 16 pies to this.

But, my point was that in so far as air-conditioned travel is concerned, so far as first class travel is concerned, it has come down in the case of first class from 30 pies per mile to what it is today, about 16 and 15 pies. As against this, the third class travel, both of the mail and ordinary, as a matter of fact, has gone up in certain cases. It was always 5 pies per mile; but it is now 5 pies and 5½ pies in some cases and 4½ in the case of telescopic rates. For the ordinary travel it continues to be 5 pies more than what it used to be. This is absolutely unfair.

What is the condition? What is the state of affairs? Let us see it. We must take into consideration this fact that the Railway Administration today is almost in a monopoly position. They are the only people; they

have no competitors. And, when they have a monopoly for railway transport they must realise that they have an added responsibility on them. Everybody is aware what third class travel is like. You see trains over-crowded. You do not give them half the seat and charge them for the full and you now want to charge another tax over that. You see hundreds and thousands of people clinging to the carriages outside and you want them to pay the full railway fare and you want to tax them on top of it. It is why I think it is absolutely unfair. We must reconsider the whole matter.

I very much appreciate that we have got to find some money. We have to find some money for our Plan. I very much welcome some assistance being given to the States to augment their revenues. But let us be fair in our taxation proposals. Why can't you raise the railway fare or, if you like, put a 50 per cent. tax on the first-class travel? My hon. friend told us that he will not get very much out of it. According to our latest budget figures what I find is that we are going to collect about Rs 13,75,00,000 out of upper class travel, and we are going to collect Rs. 105 crores out of third-class travel. I am not asking you to restore the old rates for upper class travel. You will have to raise it by 100 per cent just double it to have the old rates which you used to charge for the first-class. But if you just raise it by 50 per cent you may be able to get about Rs 10 crores straightaway. If you charge the third-class only 5 per cent. for distances above 100 miles you will get Rs 5 crores. The total revenue return from these taxation proposals even as at present cannot be more than Rs. 15 crores. Even if we cannot get Rs 15 crores, I think in fairness and justice, and if we have to be reasonable, we must cut it down to Rs. 12 crores.

We give all sorts of concessions to bigger people. If the Finance Minister is bent upon having a pound of flesh let him cut it from a place from

where one can afford to give without injuring the body. That is my contention. I do not believe in asking for small mercies, that people travelling up to 30 miles may be exempted. Even first-class and air-conditioned class travellers are also exempted from that. Is there any justification for it? What we want is absolute justice for the people on whom you cannot without any reason impose these taxation levies. What I feel is that there is a strong justification for at least revising our taxation structure and having a sort of equitable distribution between the higher class travellers and the third class travellers.

Shri Y. S. Parmar (Mahasu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Finance Minister that everyone should put his shoulders to the wheel. I am only surprised that it did not probably strike the framers of the Bill that it was going to affect one particular section of the community more than others, I mean the backward people of the hills.

The Bill, as it is presented before the House, seeks to levy a tax on the passengers on a mileage basis. As far as the plains are concerned, that is quite all right. But it is going to affect the people in the hills in an entirely different manner.

As is known to this House, there is not just good enough reason but very good grounds for giving facilities to the people in the backward areas of the hills where, in fact, the present transport arrangements are not enough. Those areas have to be made accessible and transport should be made cheap if the people in those areas are to benefit by the development which is taking place all over the country, and which is all the more needed in those areas.

This House is aware that in the hills, wherever there are railway lines, railway fares are charged on an inflated mileage basis. For example, in the case of Himachal Pradesh every mile is counted as four miles,

[Shri Y. S. Parmar]

In Matheran every mile is counted as four miles, in Kangra two times and so on. Thus we are already paying more in the shape of railway fares than the people on the plains. If the intention was to improve the conditions in these parts, I would have been very happy if some sort of exemption was proposed in the case of these hilly areas, wherever there are railway lines. There are not many like that. There are only just a few lines. We need more railway lines in those areas, not just of the type we have at present, but electric railways, rope-ways and things like that, which would really open out the areas which are now completely cut off, not only from the rest of the country but even from one another. At present it is not possible to get to the other valley, because a mountain comes in between. Therefore, unless a new approach is given, whatever efforts you may be making will be very insignificant to the requirements of these areas.

That, of course, is another matter. Just at present how these proposals are going to hit the people in the hills must be considered. It will affect tourism. It will affect travel to the hills. Those people will have to pay three or four times more than others over the Kalka-Simla Railway. The hon Railway Minister very recently announced in reply to a Short Notice Question by Shri Tyagi that certain inflated mileages will be reduced—from four miles, to three miles over railway lines in Himachal Pradesh, from two times to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in Kangra Valley, from four times to three times in Matheran, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 2½ times in Nilgris and so on. With the enforcement of this new measure it seems that what the Railway Minister was kind enough to give by the right hand the Finance Minister has taken away by the left. This measure will adversely affect these areas. Therefore, my humble submission is that he will look into this matter, and if this tax has to be levied let it be levied on

the actual mileage basis everywhere, both in the plains and in the hills.

Why do you have this discrimination? It must go. The sooner it goes the better it will be in the interests of the people in all these areas, where transport facilities require to be improved, where transport must be made cheap. However, that will take time. It will take time before the schemes can be prepared for improving the transport facilities there. In the meantime, the least that can be done is to see that tax is charged on actual mileage basis at all places, so that in Himachal Pradesh, Kalka-Simla, Kangra Valley, Matheran and other places the tax may be charged on the actual mileage and not on the inflated mileage. That is my submission, and I hope the Finance Minister and this House will agree to it, and also accept the amendment which I have proposed in that connection.

श्री बुधराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल्कुल नये प्रकार का टैक्स सदन के सम्मुख पेश किया जा रहा है। इस में जहा तक वैधानिक संकटों का सम्बन्ध है उस का तो कोई सवाल है नहीं। हमारे देश में इस तरह का यह टैक्स पश्चिमी देशों का अनुकरण कर के लगाया जा रहा है। लेकिन जब यहा पर यूरोप और अमरीका की बात कही जाती है तो हम को यह भी देखना होगा कि हमारे देश की परिस्थितिया इन देशों की परिस्थितियों से मिलती हैं या नहीं। वे देश हम से आगे बढ़ चुके हैं। उन की आर्थिक हालत हम से बहुत अच्छी है। हमारा देश एक पिछड़ा हुआ देश है और यहा की पिछड़ी हुई अर्थव्यवस्था है। इसलिये यह कहना कि इन पश्चिमी देशों में इतना टैक्स है और वहा पर रेलवे के किराये यहां से कई गुने हैं, यह दलील हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थितियों में सही नहीं मालूम पडती है।

14 hrs.

वैसे जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है तब से हम यह देख रहे हैं कि किस तरह से

रेलवे के किराये बढ़े हैं और ऐसा लगता है, जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, कि जिस दरजे में ग्राम जनता चलती है, यानी तीसरे दरजे के किराये बढ़े हैं लेकिन जिन दरजों में ऊँचे दरजे की जनता चलती है वहाँ किराये घटाये गये हैं। खैर, जो भी हो, जहाँ तक किराये बढ़ाने का सवाल है, किराये उस जनता के बढ़े हैं, जिस का सम्बन्ध तीसरे दरजे से होता है और यह भी एक तथ्य है कि अधिकतर जनता तीसरे दरजे में ही यात्रा करती है। रेलवे के किराये पहले से ही बहुत बढ़ चुके हैं और अब रेलवे मंत्री ने रेलवे के किराये के नाम पर इन किरायों में वृद्धि नहीं की है, क्योंकि इस से जनता में बदमाशनी फैलती है। उन्होंने ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा कि हम किराये नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और हम ने वित्त मंत्री को सलाह दी कि वह एक टैक्स लायें। उस के अनुसार वित्त मंत्री रेलवे की यात्रा पर एक टैक्स ले आये हैं, जो कि मेरे विचार में तीसरे दरजे में यात्रा करने वाली जनता पर एक बड़ा बोझ डालना है। वैसे भी हम देखते हैं कि हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई प्रत्यक्ष करों को लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं और अप्रत्यक्ष करों में लगातार वृद्धि की जा रही है। यह भी एक अप्रत्यक्ष कर है। अभी कल इस सदन में वैल्यू टैक्स बिल पास हुआ है और हम ने देखा है कि किस तरह सदन के भारी विरोध के बावजूद वित्त मंत्री ने उन लोगों को रियायतें दी हैं, जिन पर टैक्स लगना चाहिये था। विरोधी दल के लोग स्वर से यह चाहते थे कि उस टैक्स को बढ़ाया जाय और उन लोगों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा लिया जाय, जो कि बड़ी आसानी से दे सकते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। पहले पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान लगाया गया था। अब वह घट कर बारह करोड़ रुपया रह गया है। अब हो सकता है कि वह दस करोड़ रुपया रह जाये। सरकार महलों, रेस-हासिज और ऐसी चीजों को छोड़ना चाहती है, जिन का ग्राम जनता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। रेलवे के किराये पर जो कर

लगता है, उस का सम्बन्ध इस देश की ग्राम जनता से है, लेकिन वहाँ पर आप एक नया टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि इस टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में ग्राम जनता की राय जानी जाय, और जब तक ग्राम जनता की राय नहीं जानी जाती, तब तक इस टैक्स को लगा कर हम हिन्दुस्तान की ग्राम जनता का सही रूप में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करेंगे। वैसे भी यह अनुमान किया गया है कि इस टैक्स से सिर्फ आठ करोड़ रुपये की आय होगी इस साल के बजट में। और वह रुपया आयेगा ग्राम जनता से—तीसरे दरजे की जनता से। तीसरे दरजे की जनता से १०५ करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त होता है और यह ८ करोड़ और बढ़ा देने का मतलब होगा कि आप ग्राम तौर से ८ परसेंट बढ़ा रहे हैं। ५०० मील में ऊपर आप ने १० परसेंट लगाया है और ३१ मील से ५०० मील तक आप ने १५ परसेंट लगाया है, लेकिन अगर ग्राम तौर पर लें, तो लगभग ८ परसेंट बढ़ता है। यह ८ परसेंट का टैक्स बढ़ा देना उस सूरत में बहुत खतरनाक होगा, जब कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति गिरती जा रही है। सभी जानते हैं कि १९४७ के बाद हमारा टैक्सेशन का ढाँचा किस तरह का रहा है। उस का रूप यह रहा है कि प्रत्यक्ष कर घटते गये हैं और अप्रत्यक्ष कर बढ़ते गये हैं—इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज बढ़ते गये हैं। एक्साइज ड्यूटी के अन्तर्गत पहले ४० करोड़ रुपये होते थे, लेकिन अब वे २०८ करोड़ से ऊपर हो गये हैं—वे पाँच गुना से ऊपर हो गये हैं। हम लगातार अप्रत्यक्ष करों को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। परिणाम यह है कि ग्राम जनता की जिन्दगी की जरूरत की चीजें महंगी होती हैं। गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ती है और फिर फूड सब-सिडी—गल्ले की सहायता—देनी पड़ती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कर-नीति का पूरा ढाँचा गलत होता जा रहा है। असल में यह होना चाहिये कि आप प्रत्यक्ष कर लगायें और उन के द्वारा उन लोगों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा इकट्ठा करें, जो कि टैक्स दे सकते हैं और जो कर का बोझ सहन कर सकते हैं।

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

ऐसा न कर के चाय पर, बीड़ी पर अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगा दिया जाता है, जिस को कि साधारण जनता इस्तीमाल करती है। जिस व्यक्ति को किसी मुकदमे के सिलसिले में इदालत में जाना पड़ता है, उस पर बोझ डाला जाता है। मे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रेलवे का कर लगाया जा रहा है, वह ऐसा अप्रत्यक्ष कर है, जिस का भार आम जनता पर पड़ता है। इस से अप्रत्यक्ष करो में बढ़ोतरी होती है, जो कि पहले से ही बहुत बड़े हुए हैं। इस से आम जनता की जरूरत की चीजों की कीमते बढ़ती हैं और उस का आम खर्च बढ़ता है।

पन्द्रह मील की जा एग्जेंप्शन दी गई है, उस से आम जनता को फायदा नहीं होगा। लोगों को अपने मुकदमे के सिलसिले में इदालत में जाना पड़ता है और बहुत से गांव जिन के केन्द्र पचास मील पर होते हैं, इसलिये ऐसे लोगों को इस एग्जेंप्शन में फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। उसूलन तो इस तरह का कर लगाना ही गलत है, लेकिन अगर यह कर लगाना जरूरी ही है, तो फिर पन्द्रह मील का एग्जेंप्शन देने में आम जनता को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस से बहुत कम लोगों को फायदा होगा। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि कम से कम उन लोगों को यह टैक्स न देना पड़े, जो कि अपने जिले में यात्रा करते हैं, जो कि अपने जीवन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये इधर उधर जाते हैं, जिन को मुकदमे वगैरह के लिये शहर में जाना पड़ता है, जिले के केन्द्र में जाना पड़ता है।

यह भी देखना है कि इस यात्रा कर में केन्द्र को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। केवल राज्यों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये यह अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगा कर जनता के भार को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। जहां तक प्लेन को कार्यान्वित करने का सवाल है, उस में इस से कोई

फायदा नहीं है। मुझे याद है कि कुछ समय पूर्व माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने राज्य सरकारों को एक निमंत्रण दिया और कहा कि राज्यों में जो भूमि कर लगा हुआ है—जो जमीन पर लगान लगा हुआ है, वे उस को हटा कर एग्जीक्यूटिव इनकम टैक्स—कृषि आयकर—लगा दें। इस का कुछ राज्यों ने विरोध किया—जैसे तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने। वहां के माल मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर हम इस तरह का टैक्स लगायेंगे, तो हमें बहुत नुकसान हो जायगा। जो एक सही नीति है, उस को आप अपनाते नहीं हैं। अगर कृषि आयकर लगा दिया जाय और भूमि कर खत्म कर दिया जाय, तो उस से छोटे लोगों को फायदा होगा। उस के लिये आप तैयार नहीं हैं। बल्कि आप ऐसे कामों के लिये तैयार होते हैं, जिन से साधारण आमदमी के जीवन पर भार पड़ता है। लोग पहले से ही भूखी मर रहे हैं, नंगे रह रहे हैं, उन के बच्चों का दूध नहीं मिलता है, दवाई नहीं मिलती है, पहनने के लिये उन के पास कपड़े नहीं हैं। यह कर लगा देने में उन पर और भार पड़ेगा और उन की जिन्दगी की जरूरत की चीजें और तेज हो जायेंगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसे मुकों में मिलान किया जाता है, जिन की आर्थिक अवस्था अच्छी है, जिन की आमदनी ज्यादा है और दलील दी जाती है कि उन के मुकाबले में हमारे यहां किराये कम हैं। हम को यह भी भूलना नहीं चाहिये कि पश्चिमी देशों में यात्रियों का जा सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, वे हम नहीं दे पाते हैं। इसलिये हम उन अधिक विकसित देशों में कोई मिलान नहीं कर सकते हैं और इस तरह की दलील नहीं दे सकते हैं कि हम को उतना ही किराया देने के लिये तैयार होना चाहिये। हम को सोचना चाहिये कि क्या हम अपने यात्रियों को उतनी सुविधायें दे सकते हैं। स्पष्ट है कि वे सुविधायें दे नहीं सकते हैं, देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इस लिये यह दलील इस बारे में लागू नहीं होती है।

यह घाठ करोड़ रुपया घाप इकट्ठा कर के राज्यों को देना चाहते हैं। जैसे राज्यों और केन्द्र में कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का विकास करने के लिये और उस को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये हैं। उस हद तक यह बात सही है कि दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है, लेकिन एक कन्वेन्शन बनी हुई है, एक परिपाटी बनी हुई है और उस परिपाटी को तोड़ कर रेलवे से जो पैसा आता है, उस को दूसरे कामों में लगाना, विशेषकर उस स्थिति में जब कि रेलवे आम जनता की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये अपना विकास कर नहीं सकती और नई रेलें नहीं खोल सकती है, मेरे ख्याल में उचित नहीं है। हम जानते हैं कि जनता की ओर से नई रेलें चलाने की माग हमेशा की जाती है। इतना ही नहीं, जिस योजना के नाम पर रोज नये नये टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं, उस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये भी हम को नई रेलें खोलने की जरूरत है। लेकिन पैसे की कमी की वजह से हम नई रेलें नहीं खोल सकते हैं। इस अवस्था में रेलवे के जरिये से पैसा ले कर राज्यों में बाटना और परिपाटी को तोड़ना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। इस तरह हम रेलवे के विकास और उत्थान का रोक देंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान के विकास और उन्नति के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे यातायात के साधन बहुत सुन्दर हो, माल ढोने की हमारी व्यवस्था अच्छी हो, अच्छा हो कि रेलवेज के जरिये इकट्ठा किया गया पैसा रेलवे के विकास पर ही लगाया जाय। वह पैसा हम एक दूसरी जगह दे रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में रेलवे को बहुत नुकसान होगा।

मैं एक निवेदन और कर देना चाहता हूँ। जब रेल पर सफर करने वालों की बात आती है तो हम उस बात को नहीं सोचते हैं जो कि फ्रंट के सिलसिले में होती है, माल ढोने के सम्बन्ध में होती है। ज्यादातर माल जो ढोया जाता है वह व्यापारियों का ढोया जाता है और उन लोगों पर

टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाता है जो कि उस टैक्स को देने की शक्ति रखते हैं, उन्न पर नहीं लगाया जाता है जिन के पास पैसा होता है। आप जब भी कोई आक्रमण करते हैं तो गरीबों पर ही करते हैं लेकिन उन लोगों पर आप आक्रमण करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं। यहां पर भी आप उसी नीति का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं। जिस नीति का अनुसरण कि आपने वेल्थ टैक्स के सिलसिले में किया है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो टैक्स आप लगाने जा रहे हैं, इस को आप को कतई नहीं लगाना चाहिये और इस बिल को जनता की राय जानने के लिये प्रचारित कर देना चाहिये और इस पर विचार भी नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this measure. It is a convention that the Centre must help the States and I do not think that anybody disagrees with it, because the States do need the money for the second Five Year Plan and the Centre must come to their aid in some way.

At the same time, whenever any taxes are levied, at least equal amenities should be given for that. Here you are charging the tax at the same rate, whether it is first class fare or third class fare; whereas the amenities provided to a third class passenger and a first class passenger are never the same, yet the tax will be the same. That is why I say that this rate of taxation is very unfair and unequal. Surely, the Finance Minister must consider the fact that the average person is going to be burdened with some more taxation when, particularly in places like West Bengal and Bihar, he has no food and no clothing. If he is to be burdened with this tax on top of that and that too at a rate which is the same for the first class passenger and the third class passenger, it is neither equitable nor fair, no matter what help it may give to the States.

[Shrimati Ila Palchaudhuri]

I hope the percentage of taxes will be looked into by the Finance Minister and reviewed. If you look at the 10 per cent. tax on fares for distances over 500 miles, it is a great burden. Take the fare from Calcutta to Delhi, this would mean that you have to pay Rs. 10 more for Rs. 100 as tax. That is a very heavy burden for the average person. I would certainly say that the percentages should be reduced. It should be something like, 1, 2, 2½ or at the most 3 per cent., though even that is very heavy, and it should be different for 1st class and 3rd class fares.

Another point I submit is the case of students. You have said, after 30 miles all fares are going to be taxed. There are students who travel more than 30 miles daily, particularly in my district, from Krishnagar to Calcutta. They will find this a very heavy burden, and their education itself will suffer. Because they have not got the money to come and stay in the hostels in Calcutta, they come from far off places and with the utmost difficulty their parents put up with their travelling expenses.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Season tickets are exempted.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Season tickets are exempted, but I would like to have an assurance that the price of the monthly tickets will not be raised. Although they may not be taxed, if the price of the monthly tickets is put up, it will mean a great hardship for the students. Moreover, these students travel mostly in third classes on a daily basis. They will feel the brunt of this tax, as quite often they do not have the money to buy monthly Tickets.

Another point I want to submit is, whenever a taxation proposal is made, if the people are told for what specific purpose the tax is going to be used, the general public will feel there is at least some sort of justification for the tax. But if this tax is

going to be absorbed in the general fund and we do not know for what specific purpose it is going to be used, then the taxation seems still heavier. When we compare our railways with foreign railways, it is a very unfair comparison, because the standard of living in other countries cannot be compared to the standard of living in India, we cannot compare what our people can pay with what foreign people can pay. Railways and communications form the core of the Plan and therefore, even though this tax may go to the States, I think it should be specified as to what specific purpose the States will use this money for. I hope a part of it will be used for providing more amenities on the railways and the rest in other specified ways. If it is used for providing more amenities, there can be some sort of justification for imposing more tax on a poor people, who are already overburdened with the problem of living and among whom, enthusiasm for the Plan is surely dying out. It has been difficult to find enthusiasm even for the Independence Day celebrations, because there has been no food and no clothing. When you impose this taxation, do you think the average person can have any enthusiasm for the second Five Year Plan?

So, I hope that this taxation will be reviewed. The taxation should be at a much lower rate and certainly there should be some difference between the taxation on first class fares and the taxation on the third class fares.

श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरभंगा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से हम लोगों ने अपने सामने योजना को रखकर काम करना शुरू किया है तब से एक के बाद दूसरे कर लगाने के सुझाव तथा बिल हमारे सामने उपस्थित हो रहे हैं। ग्राम जनता के प्रतिनिधि होने की हैसियत से जब हम जनता की हालत को देखते हैं तो किसी भी कर-प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करना हमारे लिये बड़ा कठिन हो जाता है। गांवों

में तथा शहरों में बसने वाली अधिकतर जनता बहुत ही गरीब है, इसलिये कोई भी कर जो कि उस के सामने उपस्थित होता है, उस को देख कर उसे बहुत आश्चर्य होता है और बहुत तकलीफ से वह उस को मानने के लिये तैयार होती है। कर तो ऐसा विषय है, जिस का कोई भी स्वागत नहीं कर सकता है, चाहे वह धनी हो। चाहे वह निर्धन हो, चाहे उस के पास पैसा हो और चाहे उस के पास पैसा न हो। गरीब लोग तो वैसे ही उन करों का स्वागत नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उन के पास अपना गुजारा करने के लिये ही काफी पैसा नहीं होता है; हम लोग चूँकि ज्यादातर गरीब जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, इसलिये जब कभी कर सम्बन्धी विधेयक हमारे सामने आते हैं, हम किकर्तव्यविमूढ़ हो जाते हैं, और हम इस का फैसला नहीं कर पाते हैं कि इस का हम समर्थन करें या न करें। हम इस बात को भी मानते हैं कि इस से जनता को तकलीफ होगी, उस को कष्ट होगा उस को कठिनाई होगी। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जनता अपनी ग्रामवर्गों का कम से कम हिस्सा खर्च करे, अधिक से अधिक रुपया बचा कर वह देश की पूँजी बढ़ाने में भाग ले। वहाँ के जब तक वह ऐसा नहीं करेगी, हमारे देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह से जब हम अपने देश के भविष्य का ख्याल करते हैं तो हमारे लिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम कर प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करें क्योंकि बिना कर लगाये राष्ट्र की पूँजी कायम नहीं हो सकती और बिना उनके हमारा देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य जो कि विरोधी दल में हैं तथा इस दल में भी हैं, इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि प्रत्यक्ष कर धनियों पर अधिक से अधिक लगा कर हम को काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये और मैं भी इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि अपने देश के धनिकों पर भी अधिक से अधिक कर लगा कर के हम अपनी इतनी बड़ी योजना को चालू नहीं रख सकते हैं, हम अपने देश की आर्थिक

उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं, तब फिर हम अपने देश के गरीब भाइयों पर कर लगाने के लिये मजबूर हो जाते हैं। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक के बाद एक जब कर-प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने उपस्थित किया जाता है, तो हमें उस का बहुत दुःख के साथ तथा बहुत मजबूरी से समर्थन करना पड़ता है और हम इसी लिये उस का समर्थन करते हैं कि जिन के हम प्रतिनिधि हैं उन के भविष्य को हमें उज्ज्वल बनाना है तथा उन की हमें उन्नति करनी है।

इस समय रेल यात्रा पर कर लगाने का विधेयक हमारे सामने उपस्थित है। जितने भी भाषण इस विधेयक पर हुए हैं, उस को मैं ने बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। रेल में भाड़े की दर को बढ़ाना एक विषय है और रेल की यात्रा पर टिकट लगाना दूसरा विषय है। रेल में जो सुविधायें यात्रियों को दी जाती हैं, उन को बढ़ाने का सवाल हमेशा हमारे सामने उपस्थित रहता है और रहेगा। लेकिन मैं इस विधेयक का इसलिये समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ कि यह भाड़े को बढ़ायेगा। इस विधेयक का समर्थन मैं कुछ अपवादों के साथ तथा कुछ ऐसी बातों को मन में रख कर करता हूँ, जिन का जिक्र कि मैं आगे चल कर करूँगा।

सब से पहले मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि लोग कई दृष्टियों से यात्रा करते हैं। एक यात्रा करने वाले तो ऐसे होते हैं जो व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये, नफा कमाने के लिये लम्बे लम्बे सफर करते हैं। दूसरे लोग वे होते हैं जो कि तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा करने के लिये सफर करते हैं। इस प्रकार तीर्थ स्थानों का भ्रमण करके आने लिये दूसरे लोक वा भी इतजाम करना चाहते हैं। ये लोग बनारस, प्रयाग, हरिद्वार इत्यादि तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा के लिये घर से निकल पड़ते हैं। तीसरी श्रेणी में वे यात्री आते हैं जो मनोविनोद के लिये यात्रा करते हैं, शादी के बाद हनीमन मनाने के लिये यात्रा करते हैं। चौथी श्रेणी में वे यात्री आते हैं जो कि शिक्षा पाने के उद्देश्य से यात्रा करते हैं,

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

स्टडी करने के लिये निकलते हैं। इन में विद्यार्थी वर्ग आ जाता है। इन सब के सफर करने में बड़ा अन्तर है। कुछ लोग तो बहुत जरूरी काम पढ़ने पर ही सफर करते हैं, जैसे मुकदमे के सिलसिले में उन को यात्रा करनी पड़ती है तथा दूसरे लोग वे हैं जिन का सफर करने में कुछ और ही उद्देश्य होता है जैसे व्यापारी वर्ग है, व्यवसायी वर्ग है, उद्योगपति हैं, धनीमानी व्यक्ति हैं, या राजवाड़े हैं। इन दोनों श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों में सफर करने में बहुत अन्तर है। मुझे पता नहीं है और न मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, कि रेलवे को किस वर्ग के लोगों से कितनी आमदनी होती है और उस की आमदनी का कितना हिस्सा किस वर्ग से आता है। लेकिन इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ कि तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों से रेलवे को ज्यादा आमदनी होती है। लेकिन मैं इसना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक गरीब आदमी के सफर करने में तथा एक धनी आदमी के सफर करने में तथा अधिक धन पैदा करने के लिए सफर करते में तथा एक विद्यार्थी द्वारा यात्रा करने में बहुत फर्क है। न मेरे पास और न ही रेलवे के पास इसका अलग अलग हिसाब है और इसको रखना भी कठिन है कि इन सब श्रेणियों के यात्रियों की अलग अलग संख्या क्या है, इसका विवरण क्या है और किस श्रेणी के लोगों से कितनी आमदनी होती है।

आज हमारे सामने द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने का लक्ष्य है और उसको पूरा करने के लिए हमें पैसे की आवश्यकता है। चूँकि हम गरीब जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं तो हमारा यह देखना भी फर्ज हो जाता है कि उसकी भलाई किस तरह से हो सकती है। गरीब जनता की तरफकी तथा भलाई भी तब तक नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि हम एक एक घर से छोटी छोटी बचतों को इकट्ठा करके पूँजी में नहीं लगा देते। इसलिए जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि किसी भी कर विधेयक का समर्थन इस सदन में बैठे किसी भी जनता के

प्रतिनिधि के लिए करना कठिन होता है। यदि हम इन कर प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करते हैं तो हम अपने निर्वाचन मंडल में जाकर जनता को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि यहां पर बैठ कर हम ऐसा करते समय अपनी गरीब जनता की गरीबी का ख्याल नहीं करते हैं। फिर भी जब मैं उनका प्रतिनिधि हूँ और मुझे उसकी उन्नति का ख्याल करना है, उसकी तरक्की करनी है और यह समझ करके कि जितना भी रुपया हम उससे कर के रूप में लेंगे उसका सोलह आने हिसाब मैं उनको दूँगा। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि एक एक पैसा जो वह गरीब जनता से ले उसकी एक एक कौड़ी का वह ठीक ठीक हिसाब रखे और उसका सदुपयोग करे और यह देखे कि उसका अपव्यय न हो, फिजूलखर्ची न हो, भ्रष्टाचार न हो तथा उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो। जिन जिन फिजूल कामों में हमारा धन नष्ट होता है, उसको नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए जितना भी अधिक प्रयत्न सरकार कर सकती है, उसे करना चाहिए। यदि हमने ऐसा नहीं किया और हमने जो पैसा हमारे खजाने में आता है, उसका दुरुपयोग किया तो हम अपने कर्तव्य से गिरेंगे और यह हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं होगा। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिए हमारे पास साधनों की कमी है। इस चीज को देखते हुए मैं इस विधेयक का कुछ संशोधनों के साथ जिनका मैं अभी जिक्र करूँगा समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसमें कुछ कंसेशन अगर दे दिये जायें तो मैं उनका स्वागत करूँगा। कल ही हमारे सामने एक विधेयक आया था और सिलेक्ट कमेटी से लेकर के यहां पर जो बड़े बड़े धनी बैठे हुए हैं, सब की तरफ से तरह तरह की छूट देने का अनुरोध किया गया था और बहुत जोरदार भाषण इसके पक्ष में किये गए थे। सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने भी बहुत से हेरफेर उस बिल में कर दिये थे जिनको कि हम नहीं चाहते थे। मैं जो भी मांग करूँगा वह गरीबों की तरफ से

कहंगा। मैं दया नहीं चाहता, दया नहीं मांगता। जब हम किसी चीज की मांग करते हैं, तो उस चीज की मांग करना हमारा अधिकार है, और किसी प्रकार की दया हम नहीं चाहते हैं और न ही यह चाहते हैं कि किसी प्रकार की जबरदस्ती हो। हमें जो भी अधिकार है वे देश की मलाई में जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं, उनको करने के हैं। जब हम किसी चीज का अनुरोध करते हैं तो उतना मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम दया मांगते हैं। जब हम किसी टैक्स में कमी किए जाने के लिए कहते हैं तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम दया की भीख मांगते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रैल्वे में जो दरे दिखाई गई हैं उनमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। कम से कम ५० मील तक की यात्रा के लिए तो अगर कोई टैक्स न लगाया जाता और अगर उसके आगे जो दर है उसको बढ़ा कर लगाया जाता तो अच्छा होता। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ५० मील तक जो लोग यात्रा करते हैं वे साधारण व्यक्ति होते हैं, गरीब लोग होते हैं।

धन कर बिल में कई कमेशन हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने दिये, एक के बाद दूसरी छूट दी और सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने औजारों और यन्त्रों के लिए जो दस हजार रुपये की छूट दी थी उसको बढ़ा कर उन्होंने २० हजार कर दिया और २० हजार की छूट दे दी। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री से कहंगा कि जिस तरह आपने धनिकों के साथ रिश्वत की है और उनको काफ़ी छूट दी है तो उसी प्रकार की रिश्वत कम व बेश थोड़ी दूर की यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दे और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे १५ मील को बढ़ा कर ५० मील कर दें और ऐसा करने से उ की दयानतदारी दोनों के साथ बराबर हो जायगी

एक सनरीय सदस्य : ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री श्रीनारायण बासु : मेरा कहना है कि ऐसा होना चाहिए। उपमन्त्री महोदय जो इस समय उपस्थित हैं उनमें मेरा निवेदन है कि वे इस विषय में अपने बड़े मंत्री महोदय पर और डालें कि वे मेरे इस सुझाव को स्वीकार

कर लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरी इस मांग के पीछे अधिकांश सदस्य हैं और उनकी भी यही राय होगी कि ५० मील की यात्रा पर जो कर है वह न लगाया जाय और उसके आगे जो दर है वह लगाई जाय। इस संशोधन के साथ मैं यह जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत सी बातें जो कही जा सकती थीं, मेरे ब्याल में कह दी गई हैं। इसलिए अब जो माननीय सदस्य बोनें अगर वे उनके अलावा और नई बात कहें तो उचित होगा और इस तरह कुछ और भाइयों को भी अपनी बात कहने का समय मिल सकेगा।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही प्रयत्न कहंगा। मैं इस विधेयक का सिद्धान्त विरोध करता हूँ। रेलों का काम यात्रियों को और माल को ढोना है किन्तु इस विधेयक के द्वारा रेलों को टैक्स वसूल करने का काम सौंपा जा रहा है और यह टैक्स भी यात्रियों पर वसूल किया जायगा। भारत का संविधान प्रत्येक नागरिक को इस बात का अधिकार देता है कि वह देश में जहां चाहे घूमे। यह घूमना पैरों से भी हो सकता है, बैलगाड़ी से भी, मोटर से भी और रेल से भी हो सकता है लेकिन यहां केवल रेल यात्रियों को छांटा गया है जिनके कि ऊपर टैक्स लगाया जायगा। इस दृष्टि से यह विधेयक भेदभावमूलक है।

जहां तक पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अधिक धन का सवाल है, मैं इस सदन में निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि योजना कोई पावन पूजा की वस्तु नहीं है। योजना देश के लिए है। और उसकी जनता के लिए है और यदि आज जनता इतने कर भार को वहन करने की शक्ति नहीं रखती जितना कि कर भार उसके ऊपर लादा जा रहा है तो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में संशोधन होना चाहिए, परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। योजना के नाम पर आप इतने टैक्स लगाते जायें जिनको कि लोग सहन नहीं

[श्री बाजरी]

कर सकते तो ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है कि देश की जनता योजना के ही बिछड़ हो जाय। मैं नहीं चाहता ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो किन्तु सरकार जिस दिशा में जा रही है वह इसी की ओर संकेत करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में शासन को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

जो विधेयक रखा गया है उसमें एक और दृष्टि से कुछ भेदभाव किया गया है और वह दृष्टि यह है कि पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे दर्जे के सभी यात्री एक ही लकड़ी से हाँके जा रहे हैं। सब धान बाईस पैसेरी तौला जा रहा है। कहते हैं भंघेर नगरी में ऐसा होता था जहाँ टके सेर भाजी और टके सेर खाजा बिका करता था। यह भंघेर नगरी तो नहीं है मगर पहले और तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिर सभी एक ही प्रकार के टैक्स के नीचे लाये जा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि सरकार इस टैक्स को लगाना आवश्यक समझती है तो तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को तो इससे बिलकुल मुक्त रखा जाना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स के पास एक पास होता है जिस पास से कि वे रेलवे पर सारे भारत की यात्रा कर सकते हैं मगर उस पास के अतिरिक्त उन्हें उस यात्रा का व्यय भी दिया जाता है। यह क्यों दिया जाता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आप इस व्यय को कम करें। इस विधेयक में भी पास होल्डर्स का समावेश नहीं किया गया है। अगर कोई पास लेकर यात्रा करता है तो रेल का किराया तो वह पहले ही नहीं देता, अब उसको टैक्स भी नहीं देना पड़ेगा। यह बचत क्यों रखी जा रही है। इसको निकाला जा सकता है। इस प्रकार के और भी संशोधन किये जा सकते हैं जिनसे कि ग्राम आदिमियों पर इस टैक्स का बोझ कम पड़े। मैंने निवेदन किया कि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों पर यह टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए और अगर आप लगाना आवश्यक ही समझते हैं तो १५० मील तक जो तीसरे

दर्जे में सफ़र करते हैं, एक ही जिले की सीमा, जिले के केन्द्र स्थान तक मुकद्दमे के लिए जाना-पड़ता है, उस सीमा तक तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को इस टैक्स से मुक्त रखा जाना चाहिए और पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों पर अगर कुछ दर बढ़ा दी जाय तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी ध्यान में रखने की बात है कि एक ओर तो हमारी रेलें यह प्रचार करती हैं कि लोग अधिक से अधिक यात्रा करें, देश के सभी भागों में जाएँ और एक भाग के लोग दूसरे भाग के लोगों के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करें और इस तरह राष्ट्र का जो एक एकीकरण करना चाहते हैं उसके लिए रेलें साधन हैं, एक कोने के नागरिक दूसरे कोने में जाएँ, घूमें, फिरें और देखें यद्यपि एक माननीय सदस्य ने इसकी आलोचना की है किन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि लोग घूमें कहाँ से, किराये काफ़ी बढ़े हुए हैं और शासन अब और टैक्स लगा कर उन बढ़े हुए किरायों का भार बढ़ाना चाहता है। बढ़े हुए भार के साथ रेल यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधाएं नहीं मिलेंगी, सुविधाएं कम होती जायेंगी क्योंकि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत यात्रियों और माल का भार बढ़ेगा और उसके साथ टैक्स भी बढ़ेगा। इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह टैक्स अनुचित है, अनावश्यक है और जो घूमने फिरने की स्वतंत्रता है उसको सीमित करने वाला है। आप अगर लोगों की जेबों में से जो पैसे हैं उनको कानून बना कर निकाल लें तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि वे कैसे घूमेंगे। फिर तो आदमी घर में बैठ कर अपने दिमाग को हवा में घुमा सकता है। उदाहरण महोदय, जिसके पास पैसा न हो उसे घूमने के लिए पैसा सरकार अपनी जेब से क्यों न दे।

मैं इस सुझाव का स्वागत करूँगा अगर सरकार ऐसा करे लेकिन पैसा देना तो असंगत रहा, आज तो लोगों के पास से पैसा अनेक हाथों से निकाला जा रहा है और यह विधेयक उसी काम के लिए लाया गया है। मुझे दुःख है कि

यें ऐसे विधेयक का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। मैं इसका सिद्धान्ततः विरोधी हूँ और जो व्योरे की बातें हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने संशोधन उपस्थित किये हैं जो कि यथासमय लिये जायेंगे।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, first of all,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Members are now making up their mind and indicating their desire to speak. I am afraid, it will be difficult to accommodate.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would request the hon. Finance Minister to tell the House the reasons which led the Cabinet to choose this section of taxation on railway fares and freights to be taken up at the moment. The Taxation Enquiry Commission, in its report, Chapter X, paras 8, 9 and 10 said that the question of policy which arises in this connection is whether it is appropriate at this stage to use article 269(1)(d) of the Constitution to levy a tax on railway fares and freights. Under this article, such taxes may be levied by the Union; but the net proceeds thereof shall be distributed among the States within which such taxes are leviable in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be laid down by Parliament by law. The Railway Ministry is opposed to the levy of such taxes. The Railway Ministry objected to it. At the end, the Taxation Enquiry Commission, in its recommendations said that at the present moment it is inappropriate to levy any tax either on railway fares or freights.

I may also draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of this House. I happened to be a Member of the Estimates Committee when the Railways were taken up for scrutiny. Our Chairman had correspondence with the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission about the allotment of money to the Railways during the Second Five Year Plan. The Railways had a modest estimate of Rs. 1480 crores. But, the Planning Commission could not

sanction it. They sanctioned only Rs. 1108 crores. So, correspondence went on between the Estimates Committee and the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission said that they will try to enhance the amount for the Railways, let the work go on. That is, they admitted that the Railways require more money. While it is admitted on all hands that the Railway department requires more money for its developmental work, how is it possible that on railway freights and fares another tax could be imposed by the hon. Minister, not for the purposes of the Union, but for the purposes of the States?

I would urge on the hon. Minister to tell us the conditions which led them to impose this tax at this time. Instead of imposing this tax, the Railways could have been asked to increase the fares and freights and to have more surcharges on these things so that the deficit that they owe to the Planning Commission would not be there. While not allowing the Railway Ministry to increase their fares and freight, I cannot understand why this taxation has been brought to the House for sanction. By this it must not be understood that we do not want to help the States. The States must be helped with the amount that we can give, but not by this imposition. I remember the proverb, Rob Peter to pay Paul. This is something like that. While the Railways are wanting money and the Planning Commission has given an assurance that some money will be given to them, though not the whole amount, at that stage the resources that the Railways have at their disposal are being taxed and taxed for the improvement of the States. So I would request the hon. Minister to put before us the reasons for doing this.

This morning I raised a point of order. My intention was to ask, why should not the Railway Minister do this. It is a Council of Ministers. Any one can do it. The Constitution allows any one to do it. Then

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

why should it not be moved by the Railway Minister, when this concerns passenger fares? However, I am not raising that question now. Only, the condition of the Railways should have been looked into by the Planning Commission and the Cabinet and this measure should not have been allowed to have been brought before this House as it has been described as inappropriate by the Taxation Enquiry Commission and the Estimates Committee.

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): It has been stated just now by the Finance Minister that this Bill is for the taxation of railway fares, but the very heading of this Bill is something quite different. It speaks about the Railway Passenger Fares Bill—it never speaks about taxation whatsoever, at least in its heading. And the reason is very simple. In fact, to the passengers who are going to travel by railways this tax will be nothing else than an increase in the fares. Because, the machinery that is going to be used is the railway machinery. The very tickets will show that there is increase in the fares. They will be collected by the ticket collectors. And the amount will go, first of all, to the railway machinery and, secondly, to the Union and afterwards to the States. Then the simple thing was that it ought to have been brought before this House by the Railway Minister.

But the Railway Minister cannot bring it for the simple reason that looking to the net gains and the income that the Railway earns every year, we find that the net gains for the year 1953-54 for the Railways are Rs. 2,56 lakhs, for 1954-55 they are Rs. 9 crores and odd, and for 1955-56 they are Rs. 14 crores and odd. That means that every year the Railways are going to get something more by way of profits. When the Railways are earning this sort of profit each year, it is very difficult for the Railway Minister to tax or to increase the fares at this stage. There-

fore this job of taxing or increasing the fares in an indirect way has been left to the hands of the Finance Minister.

And on whom is this taxation going to fall? In this connection we have to see what were the rates and what will be the increase when this tax comes into force. Looking to the two classes of passengers at present, namely the first-class and the third-class, it is very interesting to know that the first-class passengers in 1951-52 were charged at 30 pies per mile, while in 1955 this was reduced and brought to 15 pies. On the contrary, the third-class passengers in 1951-52 were charged only 3 pies, and it has been increased to 6½ pies in the year 1955-56. That means that the third-class passengers, among whom the poorest people come, are already paying more to the revenues, that is double. On the contrary, the rich people who travel by first and second classes pay less. In this way every year the Railways get from the third-class passengers Rs. 108 crores and the first-class passengers pay only Rs. 20 crores. That means that if this taxation comes into force it will fall upon the person who has little to pay.

Then there is the theory of taxation upon those who can bear it. It is stated in the name of the Plan, "the second Five Year Plan must be completed, where is the money?" and so on. And Government say, "We are going to increase the per capita income of the poor man". But looking to this taxation I must say that whatever little the poor man has after paying the excise duties this year, whatever remains in his pocket is taken away by this indirect taxation, which comes in the form of increased railway fares.

Is it justified—that is the question which arises. It is all right to have a Plan to have its completion. Whether it should be born by the rich or the poor people, who are the people who

can bear, who has got the capacity to bear this—from these points of view also the Finance Minister has not considered this Bill.

Therefore my suggestion is this. Just as during the consideration of the Wealth-Tax there were so many exemptions and concessions given and many things done in the case of the richer people, so also in this connection there are certain exemptions needed for the poorest classes. For instance there are places of industry to which the poor people, who have no work in the mofussil or on the land, go for work, for labour. These people have to travel more than a hundred miles. Therefore if these poor people who cannot pay are to be exempted, there should be an exemption up to 150 miles at least, so that there will be some relief of the case of the very poorest class of people who have no work in the fields and who have to go to the city.

Secondly, there is the question of students who go to the big towns for their education. They are very-day travellers. And if this tax is to be imposed on them there will be hardship. The hardship will be not only upon their education but upon their poor parents who with difficulty try to educate their children. Therefore there must be a concession in regard to them. There must be a concession to a certain extent at least in the fares of the third-class.

Thirdly, the tax proposals in this Bill are five, fifteen and ten per cent of fares and so on. The person who has to travel longer has to pay more first of all and, secondly, there is the tax and he is taxed 15 per cent. more. My submission is that only 5 per cent. of increase may be allowed irrespective of the distance that one travels.

That is all that I have to say.

श्री विहान्न मिश्र (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका यह सत्र प्रारम्भ हुआ टैक्स से और शायद टैक्स से ही इसकी समाप्ति भी होगी।

हम ये टैक्स इसलिए लगा रहे हैं कि हमें योजना के लिए रुपों की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान टैक्स का जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है इसका यह उद्देश्य है कि हम रेलों के यात्रियों से कर ले करके राज्यों को दें ताकि वे अपनी योजनाओं को सहूलियत में चला सकें। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि किन किन राज्यों की सरकारों ने लिखा है कि इस खास टैक्स के जरियों से आमदनी को बढ़ावे। अगर यह सब राज्यों ने मांग की है तो क्या उन राज्यों ने अपने अन्य सब तरीकों को आजमा लिया है और देख लिया है कि उनका रास्ता बन्द है और केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आकर इस विधेयक के द्वारा अपने कोष को पूरा करने का रास्ता बचा हुआ है। अगर यही बात है तो हम सोचेंगे कि यही रास्ता है तो इसे पास किया जाये। हम जनता से विज्ञापन कर उनी हालत में मांग सकते हैं जबकि हम जनता से कह सकें कि हमने हर प्रकार से अपनी योजना की पूर्ति के लिए अपने खर्च को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम किया है और बावजूद सब कमी करने के इस योजना के लिए हमको देश हित में और रुपये की आवश्यकता है। तब तो हम और कर लगा सकते हैं और नया कर लगा सकते हैं।

खर्च की कमी के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान दिलऊँ कि इस समय इस सदन में है जहाँ एक आदमी भी नहीं बैठा है वहाँ पैसे चल रहे हैं। इनमें कुछ मुल्क का पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। अपनी इस लोक-सभा के अन्दर दिन में इतने पैसे चलते हैं और इतनी बिजली जलती है कि जिसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। सूर्य की रोशनी होते हुए भी हमारा काम बिना बिजली के नहीं चलता। तो इन खर्चों को देखते हुए अगर हम कहें कि ये हमारे आवश्यक खर्च हैं जिनको हम कम नहीं कर सकते तो हम शायद बहुत खतरा भोले लेंगे।

इस सदन में सरकारी पक्ष के और गैर-सरकारी पक्ष के जिन माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका मिला है उनमें से केवल

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

एक माननीय सदस्य ने संविधान रूप से इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि "इस विधेयक में कुछ खामियां हैं जिनका मैं किसी प्रकार समर्थन नहीं कर सकता" केवल योजना की दृष्टि से वह इसका समर्थन करने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन तब भी जनता का ध्यान रखते हुए समर्थन करने से डरते हैं।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण के दौरान में कहा कि यूरोप के अन्य मुल्कों में भी इस प्रकार के टैक्स हैं। इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने जर्मनी और दो एक देशों के नाम लिये लेकिन किसी बड़े मुल्क का नाम नहीं लिया। उन्होंने रूस का नाम नहीं लिया और अमेरिका का नाम नहीं लिया, जहां पर लोग लम्बी लम्बी यात्रायें करते हैं। हमारे देश में हजारों मील की यात्रा की जाती है आप जर्मनी का हमसे मुकाबला केवल टैक्स में करते हैं, पर वहां यात्रा तो सैकड़ों मील की ही हो सकती है। यह ठीक नहीं होगा। और फिर आप मुकाबला करें तो सब बातों का करें। आप देखें कि जर्मनी की आमदनी और हिन्दुस्तान की औसत आमदनी क्या है, आप देखें कि वहां वाली की आमदनी का स्तर क्या है और हिन्दुस्तान में आमदनी का स्तर क्या है, उनकी जनता दैनिक कितना कमाती है और हमारी जनता दैनिक कितना कमाती है। न आपने हमारी भूमि व्यवस्था की वहां की भूमि व्यवस्था से तुलना की। केवल टैक्स में ही आप हमारा उनसे मुकाबला करते हैं। मुकाबला चारों तरफ से होना चाहिए एकांगी नहीं होना चाहिए।

आज कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय पर कहा है और मैंने अपना एक सशोधन भी दिया है कि यह पहला विधेयक है जो कि कर न्याय के विरुद्ध है। कर न्याय यह है कि जो अधिक दे सकता है उससे अधिक लिया जाय और जो नहीं दे सकता उससे न लिया जाये। इस कर में यह समता है कि 1st class और एअर कंडी-

शन्ड दरजे में चलने वाले पर भी १५ परसेंट लगेगा और तीसरे दरजे में चलने वाले पर भी १५ परसेंट लगेगा। लेकिन यही समता आप धन में भी लगाते तो कहीं अच्छा होता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके १५ परसेंट में और तीसरे दरजे के १५ परसेंट में फर्क तो होगा।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : लेकिन उनके आराम में भी तो बड़ा अन्तर है इसका भी विचार करें। आप किराये से हिसाब लगायें तो अगर किराया चौगुना है तो आराम सतगुना है।

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : आपने आराम का गुना कैसे लगा लिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जल्दी खत्म करें। मुझे अभी एक मੈम्बर को और बुलाना है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : हमारा कमी कभी इस ओर विचार जाता है कि कहीं हमने योजना के नाम पर अपनी बुद्धि न गिरवी नहीं रख दी है। आप देखें कि ये टैक्स जाकर कहा पड़ते हैं। हम जनता में जाते हैं तो हम इन लोगों को जस्टीफाई करते हैं। लेकिन कभी कभी यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्या इनकी जरूरत है। क्या हमने अपने खर्च कम करने के लिए अपनी कुछ चीजों को छोड़ दिया है, क्या हमने अपनी मोटरों को छोड़ा है, हवाई जहाजों को छोड़ा है, क्या हमने अपनी तनख्वाहों को कम किया है। जब तनख्वाहों को कम करने का मवाल आता है तो हिसाब लगाया जाना है और कहा जाता है कि इससे कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होगा, केवल एक करोड़ की बचत होगी। एक भाई ने कहा कि इस कर से केवल आठ दस करोड़ की आमदनी होगी। अगर हम कर से केवल इतना ह। आमदनी होने वाली है तो हमें इसके द्वारा सारे देश में खगड़ा पैदा नहीं करना चाहिए। इसका नतीजा

यह होगा कि जो लोग अभी हमारे पक्ष में हैं वे हमारे विपक्ष में हो जायेंगे और इस कर से जो आमदनी होगी उससे किसी राज्य को दस लाख मिलेगा किसी को १५ लाख मिलेगा और किसी को पचास लाख मिलेगा। उनकी योजनायें करोड़ों रुपये की हैं। इनकी राशि से उनको कितनी सहायता मिलेगी इस पर भी हमको विचार करना चाहिए। जो दस करोड़ की आमदनी होगी उसके इंतजारे में ही दो करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो जायेंगे क्योंकि उसके लिए आपको कोई मैशिनरी लगानी होगी।

फिर आप ख्याल करें उन गरीब बुकिंग क्लर्कों का जिनके ऊपर इस कर को वसूल करने का बोझा पड़ेगा। उनको इसके लिए अधिक एलाउंस आदि नहीं दिया जायेगा। ऐसी हालत में वे लोग भाग करेगें कि उनको अधिक वेतन या एलाउंस दिया जाये क्योंकि उनका इस कर का अलग में हिसाब रखना पड़ेगा। आज ता वे केवल यही हिसाब रखते हैं कि रेलवे को बुकिंग से इनकी आमदनी हुई और उसको जमा कर देते हैं। अब उनको दो हिसाब रखने होंगे एक तो रेलवे का और दूसरा उस टैक्स का। उनको दो खाने खोलने पड़ेंगे। इसलिए उनका यनियन ज्यादा एलाउंस के लिए माग करेगी और उनकी माग जायज होगी। इसके लिए अभी कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है। हमारे रेलवे मंत्री ने कहा था कि इसे वसूल करने में ज्यादा खर्च नहीं पड़ेगा। लेकिन जो दिक्कत पड़ेगी वह तो बेचारे वसूल करने वाले पर पड़ेगी। अभी हमने दशमलव की नीति अख्तियार की है। अगर इसमें भी दशमलव की नीति रखते तो हिसाब करने में आसानी होती। पर इसमें तो १५ परसेंट और ५ परसेंट रखा है।

मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अब तक जितने भाई बोले हैं उनकी आवाज टैक्स के पक्ष में नहीं है। अगर डेमांड्स का कोई मूल्य है तो उनको इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। सब लोग इस मामले

में एक राय हैं कि फर्स्ट क्लास, एअर कंडीशन्ड दरजे और थर्ड क्लास में कर की समानता न हो। सबसे अच्छी बात तो यह होगी कि गवर्नमेंट इस कर को वापस ही ले ले क्योंकि किसी ने भी इसका सिद्धान्त रूप से समर्थन नहीं किया है। यो तो यह विधेयक पान ही ही जायेगा। हमने देखा है कि पहले भी कुछ विधेयकों का हाउस के कौने कौने में विरोध हुआ पर बाद में वह पास हो गये। लेकिन मैं फिर कहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे। इस में एक बेजा विरोध पैदा होगा और उससे कोई ज्यादा लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। इसके अलावा राज्यों को इस धन के बन्दर बाट में बहुत थोड़ा थोड़ा ही रुपया मिलेगा। उससे उनका कोई विशेष लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

इन पहलुओं पर विचार कर के अगर इस विधेयक का हम स्थगित कर सकें तो हमारे देश के हित में ही होगा। लेकिन अगर इस को पास ही करना है तो कर की दर को कम किया जाए और जैमा और कई भाइयों ने कहा है, ५० मील तक की दूरी पर कोई कर नहीं लगे। लागो को कम से कम ५० मील तक के सफर के लिए कोई कर न देना पड़े। कर सेकेन्ड क्लास पर लगाया जा सकता है फर्स्ट क्लास पर लगाया जा सकता है, एअर कंडीशन्ड क्लास पर लगाया जा सकता है लेकिन थर्ड क्लास के पैमेजरो पर कर नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए। अपने जिले के हैड-क्वार्टर पर हर एक आदमी किसी न किसी काम से आता है। मुकदमे के लिए आता है शादी ब्याह पर कपड़े खरीदने के लिए आता है नौकरी के लिये आता है, वहां आने पर उस को तरह तरह की दिक्कतें हाती हैं। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह कर आम जनता पर न लगाया जाए।

दूसरी तरफ में इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू कि इस कर के लगने से रेलवे की आमदनी भी अधिक नहीं होगी। आज हमारे रेलवे अधिकारी तो गाड़ियों में भी डेमांड नहीं कर सके लेकिन

[श्री सिहामन सिंह]

इस टंक के लग जाने से शायद उन में भीड़ जरूर कम हो जाएगी। मैं भविष्यवाणी तो नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ एक तरफ थोड़ा सा पैसा कर के रूप में सरकार को मिल जाएगा वहाँ दूसरी तरफ भीड़ के कम हो जाने से उसका क्षामदनी में फर्क भी पड़ जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I cannot call any other hon. Member. We have to pass on to non-official business. So, I would ask Sardar A. S. Saigal to move his motion.

15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August, 1957."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON A CLEAR-CUT PRICE POLICY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN— contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri A. K.

Gopalan on the 17th August, 1957 regarding 'Appointment of a Committee to report on a clear cut price policy and machinery for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan.'

Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 31 minutes have already been taken up and 1 hour and 59 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was on his legs. Before he resumes his speech I would like to state that there are some amendments that have since been received. I would like to find out whether the hon. Members are in their seats and whether they want to move them.

Shri Diwan Chand Sharma: He is not present and so it is not moved.

Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Yes, Sir, I am moving.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Radha Raman; he is not here; so it is not moved.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I am moving, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Renuka Ray.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I am not moving but I should like to get a chance for speaking.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the rising prices of various essential industrial and agricultural products as observed in the economy might unduly hamper the progress and execution of the Second Five Year Plan, and accordingly suggests to the Planning Commission to examine them with a view to 'formulate' a

suitable price policy and machinery to deal with the situation as soon as possible".

Shri Khadilkar: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the absence of a firm and well-defined, price policy is upsetting the calculations of the Second Five Year Plan and its execution is being undermined by a chronic threat to stable standards of living of the lower income group people, wage-earners and peasants. This House accordingly recommends that the Planning Commission should examine immediately price levels of the commodities that constitute the major part of consumption of the vast majority of the people and devise a suitable machinery to take over trading from private traders in commodities such as food, coarse and medium cloth and other articles of common consumption of the people so as to create a fully protected and controlled sector of economy that would be completely immune from the speculative influence".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, these amendments are also before the House for discussion along with the Resolution.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasram): Sir, it is true as has been stated in the resolution of Shri Gopalan that the absence of a well-defined and clear-cut price policy is upsetting the calculations of the Second Five Year Plan and undermining its execution. I may also add that the Second Five Year Plan was framed on the basis of the psychology of surplus production in 1953-54 and 1955.

At that time, you may recall that the prices of foodgrains had reached the lowest ebb. But the fall in production of foodgrains after that followed by the increase of prices of

miscellaneous commodities due to taxation measures and the increases effected by the Government themselves in the prices of fertilizers, cement, iron and coal, and, as you have just heard, the increases in the postal rates and railway fares etc. and above all the bank advances against foodgrains have resulted in increasing the prices of foodgrains also. These increases are not going into the pockets of the agriculturists but are going into the pockets of those who have been favoured by the Government with the bank advance amounts. So, if I may say so, the responsibility for increasing the food prices squarely lies on the Government and those middlemen who have hoarded the foodgrains.

At the same time I want to compare the production of agricultural commodities as well industrial commodities on the basis of 1949-50 as the base year. The production of foodgrains went on increasing from 1951 to 1954, but it slowly decreased in 1954 and 1955. It has again gone up in the current year. The figures for these years are—

1951-52	..	91.5
1952-53	..	101.5
1953-54	..	119.1
1954-55	..	114.1
1955-56	..	111.3

and this year 1956-57 the production figure of agricultural commodities stands at 116.9.

Compared to these, the production of industrial commodities has been as follows.

(The base year is 1951)		
1952	..	103.6
1953	..	105.6
1954	..	112.9
1955	..	122.1
1956	..	132.7

These figures indicate that the production of industrial commodities has been more steady than the production of agricultural commodities.

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

I also want to compare the figures for the wholesale prices of agricultural as well as manufactured goods.

With 1939 as the base year they are as follows:

Year	Agricultural commodities	Industrial commodities
1950	410.4	348.4
1951	409.8	398.5

In that way, every year for agricultural commodities it went down from 409 to 359.8 in 1952 and 380.8 for 1953 and to 358.3 in 1954 and 304.5 in 1955 and to 372.9 in 1956. But the prices of industrial commodities went on increasing. In 1952, it was 377.5, it went down to 367 in 1953, went up to 375.5 in 1954 and 373.4 in 1955 and 381.9 in 1956.

It is clear from these figures that the prices of industrial commodities are still higher than the prices of agricultural commodities when we take 1939 as the base year because the figure for agricultural commodities is 372.9 and for industrial commodities it is 381.9.

But, I do not say for a moment that the prices of agricultural commodities should stand where they are today at 372.9. I want that they should be brought down but not at the cost of the agriculturist alone because the entire vocal section, even the Government spokesmen, has been saying that it is only the prices of agricultural commodities which are going up.

Nobody is saying that the prices of industrial commodities are much higher, even today, than the prices of agricultural commodities. But the production of both these commodities have gone up. So, it is a bit surprising that the prices are going up. It may be said that the prices have increased because of the large amount of money supply with the public due to developmental expenditure. But I think that the prices have gone up mostly because of our taxation

measures, because every year whenever any new tax is levied the prices go up. For instance, in January 1956 the wholesale price index was 376.3, but after the presentation of the Budget in 1956 that figure went up to 387.3. This year also, in January, 1957 the index figure was 422.8, but in May it went up to 438 and in June it went up to 440. I can give further examples in regard to the prices of sugar, cloth, railway fares and so many other things. Even the prices of coal and fertiliser and cement went up. The Government are directly responsible for increasing the prices of iron, cement and fertiliser.

About bank advances, the other day, you might recollect, the Finance Minister told—the House that as the paddy crops were better this year most of the State Governments informed the Government of India that we should go on advancing bank advances. That was done. Due to those advances some people were able to have larger stocks of paddy and rice. On 26th July, 1957, only in respect of paddy the bank advances were to the tune of Rs. 11.14 crores. With this amount one can easily buy more than 1½ crore maunds of paddy. Where is that quantity of paddy? Nobody knows.

We passed the Essential Commodities Act long ago, about three months ago, but no action was taken under that Act to get that stock of rice, paddy, wheat or any other grain from the stockists at a reasonable price. It was only yesterday or day before yesterday that we read in newspapers that some stocks had been seized in Calcutta.

In that way the prices have gone up, mostly because of governmental interference and our taxation policy. Due to the increase in prices the living conditions of people have become very precarious. Their hardships are not only due to buying their daily,

requirements of food at a high price. They are not able to educate their children. They have to pay very high prices for building materials. It is very difficult for any ordinary man to construct a shelter or a house by paying such high prices for materials. For this the Government is mainly responsible, because building materials like iron and cement are costing much today.

Therefore, it is in the interest of everybody that the Government should come forward with a well-defined and clear-cut price policy. They should link the prices of agricultural commodities with the prices of industrial commodities or manufactured goods. There must be parity between the two prices. Unless and until we establish this parity between the prices of agricultural and industrial commodities, and also between the services which are rendered to the people things will not improve.

For instance, we were paying only 14 annas per acre as irrigation charges in 1939, but today the charge has come to about Rs. 10 per acre. It has also—gone up by more than ten times. Therefore, there should be a link between everything—between services rendered by the Government, the prices of agricultural commodities and the prices of industrial commodities.

At the same time, there should be some efficiency also. I want that there should be complete control over everything, but efficiency should also be there. Without efficiency things will go from bad to worse. This efficiency should be increased by the Government, because it is the Government which is mainly in the picture.

If a clear-cut price policy is formulated then there won't be much difficulty, the difficulty which is in the way of the Government. For instance, when there is a rise in prices the people in services will naturally demand that their pay scales

should be increased. The industrial workers also will demand a wage increase if the cost of living goes up. That will naturally happen, as has happened in the case of coal. That will result in an increase in the price of industrial commodities. Because of that our export will also suffer.

I say this because all the agriculturists are not surplus producers. A vast majority of them are subsistence farmers. They have very little to sell. What they sell is not meant for sale. Because they do not have anything to purchase cloth or give fee for the education of their children, under compulsion they sell something. The upward trend in prices does not do any good to them. It is a misnomer. Even some Ministers have been going on saying that the agriculturists have profited by the increase in prices. But I want to know the number of agriculturists who are having any surplus with them. That is why I say it is a misnomer to say that the agriculturists have profited.

Therefore, the prices of foodgrains should be brought down. Along with it the prices of industrial commodities should also be brought down. The service charges should also be brought down. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee is also going into the question of prices of foodgrains. But I would like that that Committee should also go into the question of prices of industrial commodities. It is wrong on the part of the Government to set up a committee only to enquire into the prices of foodgrains, because no prices of foodgrains can be determined in the present circumstances without taking into consideration the prices of industrial commodities also, and all other connected factors which are in India today. Therefore, I suggest that that Committee should also be charged with this work, and it should be asked to submit a clear-cut policy and suggest a machinery which would implement that policy. If need be the personnel and terms of reference of that Committee may be expanded.

**to report on a Clear-Cut-Price
Policy for the implementation of
the Second Five Year Plan**

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Deputy-Chairman.....

An Hon. Member: Deputy-Speaker.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Are you still in Rajya Sabha?

Shri Ranga: I am sorry. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to make it perfectly clear at the very commencement what I wish to say on this occasion, that I do not stand here to plead for merely high prices for agricultural producers. I am not interested in any kind of a higher prices at all. I am interested in seeing to it that the State Governments as well as the Central Government assure our peasants remunerative prices. I hope I will not be misunderstood by that. I do not want that Government should give them too high profits. I would be satisfied if no profits also are given to them. I would be satisfied if the cost of cultivation is covered, and a decent, human standard of living is assured to our more than a hundred million peasants in our country.

They do not want to make any profits. If by profits it is meant that somebody else is to be exploited, they do not want to carry on their cultivation and agricultural activities as an exploitative profession at all. They want only to be enabled to carry on their employment today on a 'no profit no loss' basis. I hope the Government will be prepared to agree with us on that basis.

Having said that, I would also like to assure the industrial workers that the peasants are not opposed to the industrial workers or the professional workers or even the intellectual workers in the towns. They do not want that anybody should suffer at all in this country. If suffering there must be, then, it must be shared equally among us all. We are a poor country in this world and, as everyone knows, and as has been stated here by some economist, a foreigner, it is found that in such countries as ours—low income countries—the world population is to be found to the tune

of 67 per cent. And our world income is only 15 per cent and our per capita income is only 54 when compared to the high income countries which have a per capita income of 915. Therefore, I do not straightaway ask the Government to assure to our peasants and also the industrial workers all that is being enjoyed in the other countries. But, at the same time, I do not want the Ministers concerned to pit one section of our population against another or any of our political parties in this country to make that mistake.

What is the position now? Why are these prices rising at all? I personally feel that this is the position. I think this remark would be substantiated if a careful and impartial examination were made into the activities of our banks including the Reserve Bank as well as the State Bank and also the activities of the Government in their operations in the utilisation of the Nasik Press, in the manner in which the so-called deficit financing of the budget is being worked, in the manner in which they are helping these various banks to subscribe to their various kinds of loans that are being raised in this country and in the manner in which also the ways, means and resources are being found through the floatation of these treasury bills and so on. I would like them to examine whether I am right or not, when I say that there is a creeping inflation in this country, a spiral that is going on.

Why do I say that? Apart from all these facts that I have already mentioned, it has been stated by the Government themselves that our industrial production has been going up and also agricultural production. In spite of it, why should prices go up? I will only place before you one or two facts. We find that the bank advances have gone up from Rs. 415 crores in 1953 to Rs. 743 crores by May, 1957. I want the Government to account for it. Cheque clearances have also gone up from Rs. 550 crores in 1953 to Rs. 769 crores now, in May, 1957.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Currency in circulation has gone up.

Shri Ranga: I am coming to that. All these indicate that there is more money. How does it come? It must be coming from the Government through various channels. Let the Government give an account of all this to the country. Let them satisfy themselves whether there is no inflation and if there were to be inflation, naturally, the prices go up. Prices have been going up all round, and as my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has already made it perfectly clear, the industrial prices have been going up to a higher degree in some cases than the agricultural prices themselves. Why blame the poor agriculturist? Why appoint this kind of a committee with partial or inadequate or dangerous terms of reference and put the whole onus on the peasants who do not find themselves to be in any prosperous condition at all. In fact, when compared to other classes of people, they do not find themselves in an equally good position.

What is the thing that the Government have been doing in regard to industrial profits. They have been going up all this time. In 1949, it was 181.5, the base period, of course, being 1939. In 1953, it was 261. I am laying special stress upon 1953 because the Food Minister has rightly stated that the Government consider all these prices, taking 1953 as the base period, as that was the year which followed soon after the removal of controls, when it was made possible for all these various prices to find some kind of relative condition as between themselves. If you take 1953, the profits went up from 261 to 314 in 1954.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Only!

Shri Ranga: They are going up too. Take, for instance, sugar. It was only 215 in 1949. It became 420 in 1951. Then it came down by one point in 1953—to 419. It is still at 334. In iron and steel, where there is supposed to be no profit-making at

all, they too have gone up to 223 from 179 in 1953. Cotton too has gone up to 387. Like this, the profits have gone up. Has there been any enquiry? Was any enquiry committee appointed in order to show that the profits do not go up at all in this spiral fashion, and yet, the peasants have been singled out by this Government.

Then let me come to the consumer's food. If we take the consumer's food, we will find the true position. Let us compare it with the industrial workers' wages also. In 1953, the consumer's food index was 109 when compared to 1949. But at that time the wages were Rs. 1,110. By the time we reached 1955, it was Rs. 11,173 for industrial workers, and the prices went down by 92. Did my hon. friend and several others who are now interested in industrial workers ask that wages also should be brought down because food prices have gone down? They did not. Did we ask, those of us who were standing for agricultural producers, did we say, "We feel jealous of the poor industrial workers because their wages have gone up while our prices have gone down?" We did not raise any complaint then. I am only anxious that we should not allow the authorities concerned to pit the industrial workers against the agricultural producers and vice versa.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There must be an alliance between the two.

Shri Ranga: I wish to make it perfectly clear that the time has come when an all-round estimate should be made about the costs of production for various crops. Only recently, the ICAR decided ordering an enquiry, a pilot enquiry, to be made in different parts of the country into the cost of production of cotton. Similar efforts have got to be made especially for food products.

Then there is also the question of markets. They say that there are as many as 1,500 recognised markets in this country, and so far the market committees have been organised only

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for about 450. These committees too have no powers at all. Although they are supposed to have all sorts of functions, really they are powerless to protect our agriculturists. Most of our agriculturists, as has been said by my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, have been obliged to sell their produce a few months after the harvest at low prices. Thereafter, it passes into the hands of either the big land-holders owning 50 or 60 or 100 acres of wet land or into the hands of the factory-owners and other merchants and banks also. The bankers too have got their finger in the pie. It is those people who are making profits at the cost of both the agricultural workers as well as the agricultural producers. We want to protect the agricultural worker. Their wages go on varying in a very erratic manner from eight annas to Rs. 2 per day in different periods of the year. We do not want these agricultural workers to suffer. Today, they are living in a sub-human condition and more than 50 per cent of our agricultural producers are also obliged to live under sub-human conditions. These people have got to be helped.

What is it that the Government has been able to do in an effective manner. They have just started. They have made a very good start with the Warehousing Corporation, and they have placed about Rs. 25 crores at its disposal. This is only a flea-bite. What they have done till now is to control the market. It is also only an apologia. Therefore, I want the Government to concert measures and see to it that the prices of commodities, industrial as well as agricultural, are regulated in such a manner that they are related one to the other, in such a manner that there would be a parity, and if there were to be any kind of suffering, and there is bound to be suffering in this country, because we are so very poor, let it be equally shared by all classes of people. If there were to be any kind of prosperity—bit by bit we seem to

be improving our own conditions—we should assure a fair deal to our agricultural classes also.

I shall sound a note of warning. Let the impression go abroad in our countryside that the Government is one-sided, that it is leaning too much towards the industrial classes, including their own professionals. Let them not forget that after all they are not very many, not more than 5 million people employed in all these organised industries in this country, when compared to more than 100 million people who are dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood. It would be unwise, disastrous and suicidal for the Government here as well as in the States to let this impression go abroad in our countryside that this Government is favouring the industrial classes, the commercial classes, the professional classes and the urban people in preference to the peasants themselves. Let them not also give currency to the propaganda that is being carried on in the towns through the daily papers which are supporting them that peasants are profiteering at the cost of all other people. Let them make it clear that in their own view they do not consider the peasants to be profiteers at all, that in their own view the peasants are performing as important a national duty as all other classes of people, which is a more important and more fundamental duty. Let them assure the peasants that they are anxious to see to it that either through this committee which is already there, the committee about the personnel of which I and many other Members have also already expressed their disagreement, or by increasing or improving the personnel of that committee, or in any other manner, it does not matter, they will take urgent and immediate steps to see that this parity is established between the agricultural classes and other classes of people, that there is a kind of integration between the wages paid to the industrial workers and the

wages paid to the agricultural workers and also the various prices allowed to be paid to these industrialists.

I only want to say one more sentence. Let us not forget the agricultural workers and their plight. How long can we allow these people to go on suffering? Their sufferings are increasing every day because of the spiral of inflation. Therefore, let us start from that end. As we have decided to fix what is known as the floor price for wheat and rice, similarly let us also decide—let us not leave it to the State themselves—a correlated floor wage for the agricultural workers, so that they can have the assurance that they are being protected, that they are not going to be exploited either knowingly or unknowingly by the agricultural producers and also other classes of people who are getting whatever surplus value they can get from out of the peasants. I hope my hon. friend on the side of the Government will give proper consideration to this matter. Even if they are not willing to accept the whole of the resolution along with this amendment, please accept the spirit of the resolution as well as the amendment moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the resolution that has been brought forward by my friend, Shri Gopalan, is an attempt to diagnose the present economic malady and suggest a remedy or a cure for it. But I am puzzled that he has been taken in by the popular device of the appointment of a committee to go into the question of prices and how to determine them.

Everybody in this House knows, particularly those who are studying the present economic trend and the crisis in our country that we are facing for want of a clear-cut price policy know, that it is very likely that the whole planning will founder because there is no clear-cut price policy. In order to examine the present policy and suggest some cure or radical remedy, I would suggest

that we will have to take into consideration the controversy that was going on between 1947 and 1949 when the question of control and decontrol was debated here. Of course, it was a pre-Plan period and post-war period; I do not forget it. But, if we go into that controversy, we will find the root cause of the present disease.

What, was the nature of the controversy? Several committees were appointed. I will not repeat all the figures, because practically all figures have been exhausted by my hon. friend, Shri Prof. Ranga. Therefore, I would not like to go into figures, to show how prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce are unevenly rising and there is disparity. I would like to restrict my remarks regarding this controversy, because it will throw some light on the present development of the policy or want of policy in this economic sphere. There was a committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Purushottamdas Thakurdas. If I mistake not, that committee came to the conclusion that we must give up controls and come round to free market economy. There was only one man, Dr. Lohia, who did agree with the general recommendation but said—I am quoting his own words—that “the replacement of private trader, wholesaler and retailer by the State is the only ultimate solution for this problem.”

There was another price committee of which D. R. Gadgil and A. D. Gorwala were members. I will place before the House what they had to say:

“Not abolition, but the improvement of the system of controls would have to be undertaken, especially if our long-term plans involve regulation and direction of economic activity by the State.”

That was their remark regarding this controversy I will read out one more observation from the report of the Reserve Bank, 1948; of course it was not a majority observation, but two directors have placed it on record,

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during this period of controversy, because they had some vision of the future economic trends likely to develop in this country. They have said:

"To create an atmosphere of disinflation, it seems necessary, therefore, that controls in some forms may have to be redevise at least in the case of essentials of life like food, clothing, kerosene and this should be coupled with a system of allocating essential raw materials for industry designed to organise production in the required pattern."

After all this controversy, as we know, extra-economic factors dominated in the determination of the policy and the old machinery that was built up during the war period under the stress of circumstances was thrown overboard, without any thought of the future.

Our Prime Minister had to make an observation in August, 1948, when this controversy was almost complete. I am quoting the Prime Minister:

"The fact of the matter is that we live, in a matter of adopting policies, from hand to mouth".

After going through this controversy, we find that we have been so long following a hand to mouth policy. What has happened? Later on, we have come to the Plan and now we are professing socialism, democratic method of planning and socialist reconstruction. Of course, when we look at the utterances of our Ministers, the Members of the Government, what do we find? Is there a common outlook, is there a common agreement regarding socialism or planning? There is a lack of conviction which is evident from their utterances.

It has been said, perhaps in the autobiography of our Prime Minister, about the third decade of this century regarding moderates and liberals. He has observed that these moderates and liberals deserve to be sent to the

elementary school of politics to learn the ABC. I would repeat the same thing as regards the Members of the present Government, when I look at the failure of this policy, that they should be sent to the elementary schools of economics, socialism and other policies that have been implemented in the Soviet Union, the East European countries, and for that matter, even in the western part of Europe. Have they thought about all this? Sometimes,—I am sorry to say this—when I look at the Planning Commission.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Education is not yet compulsory!

Shri Khadilkar: At least at the top, it should be made compulsory. And when we look at this problem what do we find? Nobody would accuse—I am not accusing—individual Ministers. But what is the approach to economic life of the country of those who are supposed to shape our policy and implement it? Nobody would accuse Morarji Desai of having any faith in socialism or democracy; he has faith in gun and bullet. Everybody in this country knows it.

What happened to the policy of the Food Minister? When we came in this House in the month of May he was complacent. He thought that there was no food problem. But at the end of the session he had to rush with a Bill through this House because there was serious crisis of food situation. What does it indicate? It indicates very clearly that whatever the Ministers collectively and severally might say, they have no homogeneous outlook. They have no conviction and they have no definite plan of execution of whatever has been decided upon.

What is the use of a committee being appointed? I know the present malady or disease is the outcome of two factors. One is inflation and the other is speculation. Of course, under a developing economy in a retarded country like ours, a certain amount of

inflationary forces are bound to exert their pressure. They are not always under our control. We will try to repress them by controlling them. But ultimately some pressure, inflationary pressure on our economy, is bound to remain.

But what about speculation? In this country, the trading community, as a community, has exercised surreptitiously effective influence on the policy of the ruling party and the Government. You have got to examine it. The economic policy of the ruling party which talks for agricultural and industrial labourers is dominated by this class and this class today is the enemy of the Plan, and its speculative activities are really undermining the Plan. Therefore I would humbly submit that the diagnosis and cure of this disease should be a radical one. We have to think almost on war footing. The situation has come to that.

Of course, there might be some complacency. The situation has not developed in a day. It was developing. There was lack of perspective planning. They thought they could keep the carrot of the blue-print of the plan dangling before the electorate. But the beast of burden of the Indian people cannot be driven for any length of time. They are likely to kick. Therefore, when there is a Planning Commission, I do not see any reason why there should be a committee. I do not see any reason why this Asoka Committee is moving round and touring round the country. Is the Planning Commission doing planning on books and producing blue-prints?

We must realise that we have got the great experience of the Soviet Union and China at our disposal. Lots of books are being published. Every day material is available. There is a central organ of planning and they exercise day examination and direction of policy and Ministries are responsible for its execution. Has it been done here? It has not been done. Therefore, my humble submis-

sion so far as the cure is concerned is this. If at all we are serious about planning and socialist reconstruction in this country and if we want to bring it about by democratic methods—I am one of those who feel that we must bring it about by that method—we have to create a sector of economy where the common man's life is not disturbed day to day. Otherwise there will be a demand for higher wages and the disparity between the money wage and the real wage will increase—this gap will widen every day.

Some people imagine that there is a conflict between agricultural and industrial workers, because of the prevailing prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce. That is not a real conflict. The real conflict today is between the common man and the speculating trading class in this country and unless trading of this nature is taken over by the Government, I do not think that price control, or whatever the recommendations of the committee may be, will have any effect in checking rise in prices. Speculation must be absolutely done away with. In this regard I am fortunate in having a very recently expressed opinion by our ex-Finance Minister Shri C. D. Deshmukh. For his sobriety and conservatism I need not say anything. He is known for it. I would like to read out to the House what he has said regarding the Plan and the prices in his recently published book. He says:

"The case for State trading practically in an economically retarded country like India can be made quite strongly. For, such an institutional organisation—if it works well—can check inflationary increases in prices by destroying the foundation to speculation in basic commodities; at the same time, it would be able to tap commercial profits at source and provide resources for national development. Something along these lines may be evolved

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through the growth of co-operatives, but in the short-term, when the need for rapid development is urgent, the evolution may be too slow and a more vigorous participation of the State may prove necessary."

After the mature conclusion that he has reached, taking a survey of the economic development of the country, if we throw it overboard and just hanker after committees and commissions, I think we will be deceiving the people and perhaps ourselves. Today the position is this. A common man finds, if he has to feed himself and his children, that he has to depend on the trader. The retail price in villages is very often 100 per cent more than the price obtaining in metropolitan towns. I have made a study of this. This is the lag between the city prices and village prices. All these profits are mopped up by the trading community. And because there are no controls tax evasion goes on, and evasion cannot be prevented because no proper accounts are kept. This situation must be tackled by the trading being taken over by the State. That is the only remedy. Therefore, as I said earlier, if we want to check inflationary pressure, we must build up a sector of economy which is insulated from the free market mechanism thereby preventing the trading community dominating our economic thinking. We are thinking in terms of ancient economics. To those who are professing socialism I would plead that they should at least read the theory of socialism and practice at least its premier, as our Prime Minister has rightly said.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr Deputy-Speaker, at the very outset, I want to say that I do not support this resolution as it stands. I do not support the view that we should have more committees at a time when we are facing a crisis, as we are today. In India, many of us have a mentality of wanting a committee whenever something

happens. We think that by just appointing a committee, we could get over the crisis. It is not so easy. I do not think we shall in this way be able to overcome our difficulties.

Turning to the subject-matter, there is no doubt that we are facing a difficult situation. I am sure that the Government are, perhaps, more alive to it than any of us in the House, or at least, they are equally alive to the difficult situation that we are facing. In the first place, prices are rising. As the previous speaker said, it is quite right that, in a developing economy, price rise to some extent is inevitable. But, the inflationary spiral should be checked to the extent possible. Certainly in the India of today, this is better than the opposite extreme, that is, deflation.

When I was listening to Shri Ranga a few minutes ago, it struck me forcibly that while we must keep the prices of essential commodities down, we must not peg the price of food-stuffs so low that it may affect the primary producer, the cultivator. India is a land of villages, of agriculturists. In an agricultural country, we have got to see that the agricultural sector also advances, and that it is better off, but not at the cost of high prices and an inflationary spiral by which the consumer is very badly hit.

How are we to get over this crisis that we are facing today? It is very easy to blame the Government, or somebody else. It is always easy to blame others not take the responsibility on ourselves. That is the easiest thing to do. I say that in this serious situation that faces the country today, there can be no question of party. It is a question of the country as a whole. We have got to check certain things. We ask the Government to check the prices effectively. How can they effectively check prices if we have no regulation or control? The word 'control' is not liked by many. Yet, in the world of today, we do not believe any longer in the law of the jungle. We do not want a *laissez-faire* economy. We are planning

today. We cannot get away from controls altogether. Of course, we want private initiative. We do not want that the individual's right to freedom of expression and initiative should be taken away. But we do not want licence. We do not want licence in the economic domain. We do not want the law of the jungle as I said.

If that is so, there is only one way out, and we have got to face it. I entirely agree with what the previous speaker said about control and regulation of prices of essential commodities, I entirely agree. That is the only way out. I do not mean that the prices should be controlled at such a level that the primary producer is hit. But, I do say that we must control the prices so that the hoarders and speculators do not benefit. If we believe in planning, if we believe in regulation to a certain extent—we need not use the word 'control' if we do not like it—we may use some other word—but the fact remains—we have got to peg the prices. It is no use telling the Government, please don't have a system of distribution by rationing. It is no use telling the Government all these things. We have got to face the situation today. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister who is here will agree with me that in today's economy in India, we have got to bring in some kind of regulation, some kind of check, on the hoarder and the speculator. Obviously, that cannot be done by indirect means which have not been effective. That is obvious today.

A few days ago, I came from West Bengal. The West Bengal Government is facing a very difficult position. The price of foodgrains has shot up and floods and droughts have worsened the position. What has happened? Due to the compelling force of circumstances, the State Government had to seize the stocks. The rise of prices has to be checked somehow and if price has to be pegged, the Government including the State Governments must have the power to do so. It is no use expecting the impossible from the State Governments when in

an emergency they are not empowered to check the prices in an effective manner.

It is the middlemen whose activities have got to be curbed to a large extent. As I said, if we do not face up the situation, it is no use asking the Government to peg the prices, to have committees, commissions and all sorts of devices. The Planning Commission is there. The Central Government is there. It is for the country, for this House to tell the Government that we hope that they will improve the system of controls. The old system was not good. The administration of it was not good. There were many things in it which were not good. Improve upon it certainly. Don't discard that which is right. We have discarded it largely due to sentiments. We have got to get it back. We have got to do better. In the light of past experience, one can always do better. No human institution, nothing that human beings do can be always perfect. If the endeavour is there, if we are sincere about it, if we try to do as best as we can in the given circumstances, that is all that can be expected. That is all that can be expected of the Government today. I know that they are intending to do it. We have to strengthen their hands.

I appeal to the House to discard sentiment in this matter. We should ask the Government—and I hope we shall have the full support of the Finance Minister if we do so—to bring back some system by which—you can use the word regulation: not control—by which inflation could be stopped at the level of the hoarder and speculator, by which the poor man can be given essential foodstuffs by rationing.

Today, in Calcutta, the State Government has had to re-introduce rationing as the hon. Minister for Food said yesterday. These things are absolutely necessary. What is the use of saying that three years ago, production was such that it was not necessary. Today it does become necessary. May be, one day it is not

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necessary. It becomes necessary again. I would request the Finance Minister, to take up this matter and re-introduce some effective check, some pegging of the price level of essential commodities. I do not agree with those who say that the prices, for all time, should remain the same. That is not possible. It is an economic impossibility. As I said at the very outset, in a developing economy, prices will go up. They have gone up the world over. They will go up in India. We must see that the prices and wages are in such a parity that people gradually will have more and not less. That can only be done by the Government if we empower them with the right to bring in those measures which we abandoned earlier because they were not as effective as they should be, because there was some kind of corruption. It may be so.

16 hrs.

Let us try to check that corruption, and let us try to do it more effectively with a better system. But nevertheless we must get back to it, because we do not believe in a laissez-faire economy. And I would request every Member of this House, to whatever party he may belong, and everybody in this country that at this juncture that we face today there should be no question of party. Let it not be said of our country that in these times when the greatest difficulties faced us "all were for the party and none were for the state". Let it be true of India that when a crisis came, we faced up to it unitedly. Because if we are to overcome the crisis we have to pool our efforts together and work so that posterity may have something better.

श्री जाधव (मालेगांव) : जो सुझाव कांमरेड ए० के० गोपालन ने रखा है उसके अमरल आसपेक्ट्स की ताईद करने के वास्ते मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

हमारे देश में जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है वह किसानों की समस्या है । हिन्दुस्तान की

आबादी हम देखते हैं तो उस आबादी में से करीब करीब २४ करोड़ की आबादी किसानों की है और इस किसानों की आबादी की तरफ जिस तरीके से देखना चाहिए उस तरीके से हम नहीं देखते हैं । उनकी जो तकसीफें हैं उनको दूर करने के वास्ते हम को जिस नजरिये से कोशिश करनी चाहिए वह नहीं होती है । उनके जो सवाल थे उनको हमारे राष्ट्रपिता ने बहुत स्पष्टता से हमारे सामने रखा था । जमीन के सवाल के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि आजादी मिलने के बाद किसान जमीन ले लेगा । इससे उनका मतलब यह था कि जो ज्यादा जमीन दूसरे लोगों के पास है वह जमीन उनको बिला मुआवजा मिल जायेगी ऐसी महात्मा गांधी जी की इच्छा थी कि वह जमीन उनको बिला मुआवजा मिलनी चाहिए । लेकिन इसकी तरफ भी हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया है ।

हिन्दुस्तान का अगर कोई बैकबोन है तो वह किसान है । इसलिए हमें किसान की जिन्दगी की तरफ देखना चाहिए । अगर इमारत का पाया मजबूत नहीं होगा तो वह इमारत नीचे आने वाली है । आज जो हिन्दुस्तान का मुस्तकिल है उसको अगर कोई बनाने वाला है तो वह किसान है । अगर हमें किसान की जिन्दगी अच्छी करनी है तो किसान के लिये जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है उनकी तरफ भी हमें देखना पड़ेगा । किसान को हर रोज काम करने के वक्त जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है वे चीजें उसे बराबर मिलती नहीं हैं और ठीक भाव से नहीं मिलती हैं । किसान की जरूरत की जो चीजें हैं और जो वह अनाज या धान या मनी क्राप पैदा करता है उनकी कीमत में पैरिटी होनी चाहिए । लेकिन इसकी तरफ हम नहीं देखते ।

एक दफा जब फूड मिनिस्टर को सवाल किया गया तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि किसान को काफी पैसा मिल रहा है । इस बारे में यहाँ काफी कहा गया है कि किसान को पैसा नहीं

मिलता है बल्कि मिडिलमैन को ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। जब फसल तैयार होती है या जो चीजें वह पैदा करता है जब वे तैयार होती हैं तो वह उनको बाजार ऐसा करने के लिए नहीं ले जाता, बल्कि इसलिए बाजार में ले जाता है कि उसको अपनी जरूरत की दूसरी चीजें खरीदनी होती हैं। उसको जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। उसको मजबूरन उसको थोड़ी कीमत पर बेचना पड़ता है। इस चीज को हमें हटाना है तो इस तरफ गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। यहां पर कहा गया कि इस चीज को गवर्नमेंट को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। अनाज का सवाल है। उसकी किसान को काफी कीमत मिले। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि उसको ज्यादा पैसा मिले लेकिन जो उसे कम मिल रहा है उसके बदले ठीक पैसा मिलना चाहिए।

अगर आप हमारी नेशनल इनकम को देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि किसान की आमदनी शहरी लोगों की आमदनी से बहुत कम है। हमें बताया जाता है कि हमारी पर कैंपीटा इनकम २६२ रुपये है। लेकिन जो एवरेज एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट है उसकी आमदनी शहरी आमदनी की आमदनी की एक तिहाई से भी कम है। इसके अतिरिक्त आप जानते हैं कि किसान के ऊपर तरह तरह के और टैक्सेज लगते हैं। जब प्लान का सवाल आता है तब भी हम उससे सहायता की इच्छा करते हैं। कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट में आप देखें कि देहातियों से पैसा भी मांगा जाता है और उनसे श्रमदान भी मांगा जाता है। जिनकी जिन्दगी ही श्रम की जिन्दगी है उनसे पैसा मांगा जाता है और प्लान के नाम पर उनसे श्रम भी मांगा जाता है। जो शहरों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, जो पूंजीपति हैं उनसे पैसा नहीं मांगा जाता। मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि जो पूंजीपति हैं और जो राजा महाराजा हैं उनके पास जो पैसा है वह गरीबों का है और वे उसके ट्रस्टी हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

क्या उनको बापू के ये शब्द याद हैं। लेकिन कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के लिए हमारे पूंजी-पतियों ने और राजा महाराजाओं ने कितना पैसा दिया है। एक पैसा भी नहीं। अगर दिया है तो केवल कर्ज के तौर पर दिया है। इन बातों को हमें बहुत गौर से देखना होगा। किसान हमारे देश की बैकबोन है। इस पर यदि आप बहुत अधिक बोझ डालेंगे तो यह टूट जायेगी, अगर यही दशा रही तो हमारी हिन्दुस्तान की इमारत का यह पाया फट जाने वाला है और हमारे देश का बहुत नुकसान होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं अपने और भाइयों से अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये हमारे किसान हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्तकबिल को बनाने वाले हैं, इनके बारे में यह न कहिये कि इनको काफी पैसा मिल रहा है, इनको काफी आमदनी हो रही है। यह कहने से आप उनकी जिन्दगी में कुछ ज्यादा जीवन पैदा करने वाले नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को अगर कोई जिन्दा रख सकता है तो किसान ही जिन्दा रख सकता है। इसलिए उनकी जिन्दगी को आप सहन करने योग्य तो बनाइये। इस और गवर्नमेंट को खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए कि इन लोगों को उचित पैसा मिले। उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। आप उनके ऊपर बेसिक ऐजुकेशन लादना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो मामूली सा ज्ञान है वह भी वे प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। उनके रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है। अगर उनकी यह जिन्दगी दुस्त नहीं की गयी तो हिन्दुस्तान का मुस्तकबिल अच्छा होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : वह जो प्रस्ताव गोपालन साहब ने प्रस्तुत किया इसका भी मंशा यही है कि इस सवाल को टाल दिया जाये। यह कहते हैं कि ६ महीने में कमेटी रिपोर्ट दे। कोई भी काम सरकार को करना होता है तो वह कमेटी बैठा लेती है। इसलिए मैं गोपालन साहब के इस ६ महीने के कमेटी वाले प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता

[अ विमूर्ति मिश्र]

हू । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि सरकार प्राइस पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित धारणा रखे । क्योंकि आज हमारी सरकार को दिक्कत हो रही है गल्ले की और बहुत सी दूसरी चीजों की । मैं देखता हू कि किसान गल्ला पैदा करता है । किसान जितना गल्ला पैदा करता है, सरकार को चाहिए कि वह उस का कास्ट ग्रॉफ प्रोजेक्शन निकाले । जितना उत्पादन का खर्च पड़ता है उसी हिसाब से और चीजों की कीमत भी तय करे । यह जरूर है कि सरकार को इस में थोड़ी देर लगेगी, लेकिन जहां तक इस का सवाल है, मैं कह देना चाहता हू कि सरकार के पास सारा डेटा मौजूद है । वह सब जानती है कि धान के पैदा करने में कितना खर्च बैठता है, गेहू की पैदावार में कितना खर्च होता है, कपड़े के बनाने में कितना लगता है । सीमेंट, लोहा आदि जितनी भी चीजें हैं सब का हिसाब उस के पास है । उस को सब चीज का हिसाब लगा कर पांच या दस रोज में उनकी रिलेटिव प्राइस फिक्स कर देनी चाहिए । इस से सरकार की सहूलियत होगी । इस तरह से नहीं कि कमेटी बनाई गई, वह सारे देश में छः महीने घूमती रहे, पैसा खर्च करे और दौरा करने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे । इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार ऐसी नीति अख्तियार करे जिस में रा मेटेरीयलस और फिनिश गुड्स सब की कीमतों का रिलेशन तय हो जाए । अभी हमारे एक भाई बोले । वह चले गए रूस । कोई भाई चले जाते हैं इंग्लैंड । हमें रूस और इंग्लैंड जाने की क्या जरूरत है ? नियम तो बनाये जाते हैं देश काल और पात्र के अनुसार । रूस और इंग्लैंड में जाने से क्या फायदा ? हमारे देश में आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सब चीजों की कीमत ठीक हो, चावल की क्या कीमत होनी चाहिए, जितना उस का उत्पादन खर्च बैठता है । इसी तरह से लोहे की कीमत तय होनी चाहिए । बजाय इस के हम रूस और

इंग्लैंड में चले जाएं, अमरीका चले जाएं, हम देखें कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में क्या स्थिति है । हमारे लाल टोपी वाले भाई ने गांधी जी का जिक्र किया । गांधी जी इंग्लैंड गए, वहां से क्षमता प्राप्त कर के लौटे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के तरीके पर उन्होने ने अहिंसा का अस्त्र निकाला और उसी का प्रयोग किया । उन्होंने कहा कि भारत के जितने दफ्तर हैं, बाहर स्वराज्य की लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए सब बन्द होने चाहिए । और हिन्दुस्तान में यह अस्त्र सफल हुआ । हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे भाइयों को आगे आना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि हमारी परिस्थिति क्या है । मैं बतलाता हू कि हमारे किसान भाई बहुत गरीब हैं । आज जो हमारे यहां गल्ले की कीमत, का हिसाब है, उस के कारण किसान को कोई इसेंटिव नहीं है । हमारे फूड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर, श्री जैन ने बतलाया कि गल्ले का इंडेक्स नम्बर कितना बढ़ा है । उसी हिसाब से सीमेंट, लोहा, छाता, जूता, स्कूल की फीस, सभी की कीमत बढ़ेगी । इस लिए सब की कीमत को इन्फ्लेक्शन होना चाहिए । आज सरकार को इसकी जरूरत है ।

जो भाई हमारे अभी बोले, मैं उनसे बतलाना चाहता हू कि अभी हाल में ही हम चुनाव लड़ कर यहां आये हैं और पिछले हिसाब से ज्यादा आये हैं । हम भी किसान के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, लाल टोपी वालों में से बहुतों की जमानत जम्ब करार कर आये हैं । लेकिन मैं भी सरकार से कहना चाहता हू, पार्लियामेंट में इसका दावा करता हू कि जैसा हमारे गोपालन साहब ने कहा कि कमेटी बने, और छः महीने बाद उसकी रिपोर्ट आये, इसका जरूरत नहीं है । सरकार के पास सारा हिसाब मौजूद है । मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि वह इस काम को करे । हमारे अपने फायदे के लिये और देश की सेवा करने के लिये यह सब से जरूरी चीज है जिस को सरकार को करना चाहिये । अगर वह इसको

कहीं करेगी तो हमारा अपना अस्तित्व भी खतरे में पड़ जायेगा। आप लाल टोपी वालों की बात क्यों करते हैं। अभी हमारे भाई ने कहा कि किसानों के बच्चों के लिये स्कूल और कालेज होने चाहिये। मैं पूछता हूँ कि सन् १९२० से १९४२ तक कभी वह जेल भी चले हैं, या यों ही आज स्कूल और कालेज की बात करने चले हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि सन् १९२० से १९४२ तक वह कहाँ थे, क्या उस समय उनके स्कूल और कालेज बन्द थे? पता नहीं पेजेन्ट्स पार्टी के हैं या किस पार्टी के हैं, वह हमें रास्ता बताने चले हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस झगड़े को यहीं छोड़िये।

श्री स० ब० बनर्जी (कानपुर) यहां के बाहर फैसला कर लेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यही करेंगे, बाहर तो प्रभो कर ही चुके हैं। मैं सरकार को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा अभी मेने थोड़े दिन हुए जूट के संबंध में प्रश्न किया था, एक मन जूट की कीमत मिलती है १६ रु०। उसी के बोरे बनाये जाते हैं जो ४० रु० मन बिकते हैं। २४ रु० कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन नहीं पड़ता है। जो बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, जो कच्चा माल खरीदते हैं और पक्का माल बनाते हैं, उनकी वजह से कीमत इतनी ज्यादा हो जाती है। आज इसीलिये जरूरत है कि सरकार सब चीजों के लिये एक इंटेग्रेटेड कीमत कायम करे। एक दूसरे के मुकाबले चीजों की कीमत क्या हो और पूँजीपति को कितना मुनाफा मिले। जिसको मुनाफा मिलता है, उसमें हमें ज्यादा लेना चाहिये।

अभी हम यहां कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी की बात कर रहे हैं। यह नहीं है कि सरकार चुप बैठो है। बेअरहाउसिंग की बात चल रही है। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के बनने में अभी कुछ देरी लगेगी। देश बहुत बड़ा है। उसमें सारी बातें एक दम से करने में दिक्कत होती है और देर लगती है, लेकिन इस बात की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सरकार इसे करे।

मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज फूड वेंस एम्बेडायरी कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं है। आज सरकार के पास सारा डेटा मौजूद है। सरकार जानती है कि किस के पास कितना गन्ना है, उसको यह गन्ना ले कर सारे देश में लाना चाहिये। सरकार को चाहिये यह था कि एक ऐग्रिकल्चर कमेटी बना दी, जैसे कि लार्ड लिनलिथगो ने रायल कमीशन बनाया था। सारे देश में खेती के बारे में पूरी जांच होनी और जांच के बाद सरकार के पास रिपोर्ट आती कि कैसे पैदावार बढ़े। फूड सार्टेंज कोई हमारे अधिकार हैं तो है नहीं। अगर बिहार में भनाज कम हो गया है, बारिश हो नहीं रही है, तो बारिश के ऊपर हमारा अधिकार तो है नहीं। रहा यह कि हम नहरें वगैरह बनायें, ये कोई हमारा हिस्सा तो सिर्फ है नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की सभी स्कीमों को साथ लेकर चलना है। सरकार सबके लिये ही तो कार्य कर रही है। इसलिये हो सकता है कि सरकार को इस काम के करने के लिये कुछ समय ज्यादा चाहिये। लेकिन तत्काल यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार कोई ऐसी नीति अख्तियार करे जिसकी वजह से सारी चीजों की कीमतों पर असर पड़े। वह ऐसा असर होना चाहिये कि किसान को भी कुछ बचे और जो फिनिश गुड्स बनाते हैं उनको भी मुनाफा हो। क्योंकि जब तक हम पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को साथ लेकर नहीं चलेगे, तब तक हमारा काम ठीक से नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस चीज को देखते हुए कोई निश्चित नीति अख्तियार करे।

जो गोपालन साहब का प्रस्ताव है, वह डायलेटरी है। छः महीने तक जांच हो। कमेटी सब जगह पर घूमे, उसके बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार करे। आज छः महीने तक जांच पड़ताल होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। वह अपने पास सारा हिसाब देख कर के सारी चीजों की कीमत निश्चित कर दे ताकि किसान भी जिन्दा रहे और किसान के अलावा जो मजदूर बनाते हैं वह भी जिन्दा रहें। सेक्रेट फाइव

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

इसमें जैन, थर्ड फाइव इसमें जैन, फर्थ फाइव
इसमें जैन सभी जैन्स को देखते हुए सरकार
चले। यह नहीं कि सेक्रेट का तो क्या रखे
और भागे के बारे में कुछ न सोचे।

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I would not take much time and I would not go into too many points. I would only take up three points.

Even in the interest of agriculture today, fixation of prices and a kind of price parity is very essential. There are two reasons for this. One is this. At a time when we are talking of a fantastic rise in prices of quite a number of important commodities, we must also remember that even at such a time as this, there are quite a number of commodities, and agricultural commodities at that, the prices of which are very low. This is a feature which can be seen only in agriculture. Therefore, it is very essential, if we have at least to keep certain minimum agricultural prices for commodities like linseed, turmeric, copra etc. to have this inquiry. Even at a time when food prices are very high, we find that the prices of these commodities are tending to go low. This is a very peculiar feature which should be stopped as early as possible. We must, therefore, agree to this Resolution for a Committee to go immediately into the question of the rise in prices—the price structure—and how to control it.

There is also another important reason why we should immediately go into this question. We must remember that only two years back, in 1955—and the Government must remember this very seriously because I am afraid it might happen next year or the year after that—the prices of almost all agricultural commodities came down very fast. We must remember that in 1955, groundnut slumped by 240 points, raw cotton by something like 100 points, castor seed by 110 points, cotton seed by 110 points, and wheat by 140 points. Agriculture is always hit by speculative

markets, by the moneylender on one side and by the industrialist on the other. It is agriculture that is always facing the crisis of either very high prices or very low prices. Therefore, it is that I say that even from the agriculturists' point of view, there should be a fair price policy which will be in the interest of the agricultural producer, the consumer and also the Second Plan.

In the end, I would say that even the Home Minister, Pandit Pant in his reply to the debate on the Presidential Address referred to high prices and the agriculturists taking some advantage of it and said that it is necessary because agriculture has suffered so far, and that we should not raise a hue and cry. I would remind Government only of one thing.

I would like the Government to note not the average price of a year. That is a very dangerous thing. Sometimes it is very dangerous to say that the average per capita income has grown so much is very dangerous. In the same way, to say that the average price in a particular year has been high and the agriculturist is making money, is also wrong. I would just read out what I have. I have no time to read the whole thing. I would just, for example take 1950—the price of paddy.

The price in January was 479 points, by September it was 549. Take another year, at random. Take 1953. In January, it was 493 and by August it became 546. In 1955, it was 399 in January and by September it was 509. Similarly in 1956. It was 449 in January and by September it was 600. All these years we have found that by September there has been a rise in the prices of foodgrains. I was talking of paddy. I find here is a huge variation which has been to the detriment of the real producer, the producer who sells a small amount of his agricultural produce, paddy or whatever it is. The same feature can be seen if month to month calculation is made, even if we take groundnut or a

to report on a Clear-Cut-Price Policy for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan

number of other agricultural commodities.

Therefore, in the interests of agricultural production, in the interests of the Second Five Year Plan and the consumer, in the interests of the small peasants who produce these things, I would say that Government must immediately set up a committee to go into the whole question of fixing some parity price, integrated price so that the country would not be in this plight.

After the Second Five Year Plan, we might talk of the *per capita* income having gone higher. But, if this sort of price policy is to continue we will find the peasant, the consumer, the producer, 80 per cent. of the people would not see any growth in national income. It is in this aspect that Government should accept this Resolution and set up the Committee immediately.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 102 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1957, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON A CLEAR-CUT POLICY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have still some 7 or 8 minutes more. If any

hon. Member wants to speak I can allow.

Shri Bimal Ghose: If you can give me 10 to 12 minutes, I can speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; I have to call the Minister at 4-30.

श्री बमनगर (मेनपुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे सामने फूड प्राइसिज का प्रश्न है। खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतें लगाता बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट बहुत दिनों से तरह तरह का तजवीजें ला रही है, लेकिन यह समस्या सुलझ नहीं रही है और जहां तक मौजूदा सरकार का संबंध है, मैं समझता हूं कि बहा इस को हल करने में कदापि सफल नहीं हो सकेगी। इसकी मुख्य वजह यह है कि हमारे देश में बहुमत किसानों और मजदूरों का है, लेकिन अगर हम सरकार की तीनों धंगों—जुडिशरी, एग्जीक्यूटिव और लेंजिस्लेचर—का ख्याल करें, तो हम देखते हैं कि उनमें ज्यादा तादाद उन लोगों की नहीं है, जो कि देश के सही नुमाइंदे हो सकते हैं। यही बात वजह है कि हम अपनी जटिल समस्याओं को, जो कि हमारे देश के लिये या किसी भी देश के लिये मौलिक समस्याएँ हो सकती हैं, हल करने में सफल नहीं होते हैं। जब तक इन सरकार में बहुमत किसानों का न होगा, मजदूरों का न होगा, उन लोगों का न होगा, जिनकी ये समस्याएँ हैं, तब तक ये समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। आज इस देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी का राज्य है, जिसके सामने महात्मा गांधी ने यह आदर्श रखा था कि इन देश का राष्ट्रपति जब तक एक किसान नहीं होगा, तब तक इस देश का बेड़ा पार न हो सकेगा, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति तो क्या, सारे देश के किसी भी क्षेत्र में, किसी भी संस्था में किसानों और मजदूरों का, जिनका कि इस देश में बहुमत है, सही प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। राज्य जैसी संस्था हो, या कोई भी संस्था हो, हर एक संस्था 'बहुजन हितायत और बहुजन सुखाय' के लिये संगठित होती है, लेकिन इसका ठीक विपरीत धंग

[श्री. बमग.]

हमको देखने को मिलता है, तब इस घमांगे देश हिन्दुस्तान में। यह शोषण की व्यवस्था हमारे देश के लिये नई नहीं है। हमेशा से यह समस्या इस देश में रही है और यह समस्या स्वराज्य के बाद भी और जोर से मौजूद है। हालांकि हमारे ट्रेडरी बेचिज के बहुत से लोग हिम्मत कर के कहते हैं कि हम किसानों के नुमायंदे हैं। हम बहुत से लोगों की—साल टोपी वालों की जमानतें जप्त करा के यहां पर भाये हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि ये बड़ी बनावट और धोखे में डालने वाली बातें हैं। और, मैं इस विवाद में न पड़ कर मुख्य प्रश्न पर आता हूं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि इस देश में किसानों, मजदूरों और मामूली गरीब किस्म के श्रमिकों का बहुमत है और वही हिन्दुस्तान की सारी संपत्ति को कच्ची शक्ल में पैदा करने के जिम्मेदार हैं, लेकिन जुड़शरी, एग्रीजिब्रिटिव, लैजिस्लेचर या व्यूरोक्रेसी में जिन लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन है, उनमें से ज्यादातर—य सभी तो नहीं कहूंगा—इस क्लास से संबंधित नहीं हैं और इस लिये इस समस्या का मुलझाव बड़ी कठिनाई में पड़ता चला आ रहा है। यह समस्या इन लोगों की है, लेकिन इसको मुलझाने वाले, इसको हल करने वाले दूसरी किस्म के लोग हैं। जब तक किसी भी समस्या को संबंधित लोगों के सहयोग और सहायता से हल नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक हरगिज उस समस्या को सही तौर पर हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। जैसा कि मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले सज्जन ने कहा है, किसान एक बीज को पैदा करता है, लेकिन जिस वक्त प्रसल तैयार हो जाती है, उस वक्त किसान को अपनी जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिये उन बीजों को बेचना पड़ता है और उस वक्त उन बीजों का जो भाव होता है, उसी पर उसको बेचना पड़ता है। किसानों का बहुमत ऐसा है, जो कि अपनी साल भर की जरूरत के लिये घनाज बचा नहीं सकता है। जब वह बचा नहीं सकता है, तो जरूरत के वक्त उसको

अपने काम के लिये, घनाज की जो भी प्राइस होती है, उसके हिसाब से वह खरीदना पड़ता है। इन चीजों पर विचार करने वाले दूसरे ही लोग हैं। अर्थात् यह समस्या मौजूदा स्थितियों में हल नहीं हो सकती है, यह बहुत ही जटिल समस्या है। वैसे गांधी जी ने इसकी तरफ इशारा किया था और कई बार इसका छिक भी किया था और कहा था कि इस पर गवर्नमेंट का मौलिक दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिये और गम्भीरता से उसे इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

जहां तक इलेक्शन का संबंध है, हमने देखा है कि जितनी भी व्यवस्थायें हैं, सब की सब पूंजीवादी हैं और यहां पर पूंजीवादी व्यवस्थाओं के सहारे ही लोग कामयाब होते हैं और हारते हैं। अगर गवर्नमेंट वास्तव में चाहती है कि इस समस्या का हल हो तो उसको अपनी पालिसी में मौलिक परिवर्तन करना होगा। उसे समुचित व्यवस्था पर किसानों को, मजदूरों को तथा दूसरे लोगों को जिनका कि बहुमत हमारे देश में है, उत्साहित करना पड़ेगा —

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय. तैयारी बाहर होगी, यहां पर तो नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री. बनारस : देश की समस्या [उत्तर] के लिये हम लोगों को चाहिये कि हम सभी का सहयोग हासिल करें। मैं इस बात को मानता हू कि यह केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी का ही काम नहीं है, यह उसका ही जिम्मा नहीं है। हम जो विरोधी दल के लोग हैं और जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं तथा हम में से जो बाहर हैं, उन सब को इस काम को करना है। लेकिन कांग्रेस को भी जो पक्षपाती पालिसी पर वह अमल कर रही है, उसे छोड़ना होगा। हर मामले में हम देखते हैं और विशेषकर सर्विसिस में कि वह इसी पालिसी पर चल रही है। इस बीज के खिलाफ हम लोगों को बटे से बड़ा मोर्चा लेना है और किसानों तथा मजदूरों को संग-

ठित करना है, उनमें जायति पैदा करनी है।
इसको करने के लिये हम लोगों को बड़ी मेहनत
करनी होगी —

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : भाप, जो प्रस्ताव
इस समय विचाराधीन है, उसका क्या समर्थन
करते हैं या विरोध करते हैं ?

श्री खन्वर : मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता
हूँ . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धनरेबल मिनि-
स्टर ।

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the intention behind this resolution is something with which I for my part cannot quarrel. In fact, the need for an integrated policy in regard to the prices of those articles which are necessary for the fixed income earner, and those articles which are necessary for the purpose of keeping a dynamic economy going is a thing which is recognised. I would also like to say, if my hon. friend opposite will permit me, that with much of what he said I would agree. In introducing his resolution he made a speech. On a number of passages, a number of sentiments, even ideas, principles and policy which he has indicated there could be no disagreement, because if our intention is that we should have an ordinary development in which the agriculturists, the primary producer, the wage earner and the fixed income earner would all benefit equally, I think there is no denying that we should have an integrated price policy.

In fact, the Planning Commission in its Second Plan has made this position clear. It is not a matter of somebody committing himself to fiscal controls or not committing himself to fiscal controls. A certain imbalance in a developing economy has been envisaged by the Planning Commission, and it is also suggested that we should guard against that particular contingency arising.

But, while I say that I agree with my hon. friend opposite, I am not able, at the same time, to recognise the remedies that he suggests, which are of an interim character. Are the remedies now to be sought, or if something that we have not done would not in fact achieve that end, or we should wait to see whether that is useful for that purpose or not, is a thing which I would urge on him to reconsider.

The main point made by my hon. friend is that an unplanned or excessive price rises are undesirable from the point of view of implementation of the Plan. Apart from raising costs, they alter the distribution of incomes between the different classes within the community. As I said, that is a general thesis which we can accept. Even so, I can also accept some of the points raised by my hon. friend Shri Nagi Reddy opposite, in regard to certain commodities which we may not consider essential from our point of view, but which undoubtedly impinge on the earning capacity of the agriculturists. It is an important factor in the scheme envisaged in the Plan.

But, there is also one factor which you must recognise. Assuming that we have an integrated policy, that does not mean that in a developing economy we can keep prices absolutely stable and/or we can completely prevent other influences from operating. Of course, the fact is that if there are changes the changes should not be precipitated. There again, what my hon. friend Shri Nagi Reddy said about the position of prices of ground-nuts and cotton 2½ years back is certainly valid. In fact, I was very much concerned in February, 1955 about the cotton prices, and I had to do all kinds of things to see that cotton prices were kept up at that time, because stocks were moving out of the hands of the agriculturists into the hands of the traders. So, that is a common ground. But, at the same time, when I accept the common ground, my hon. friend should not say, your policy is wrong.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

I say, we have a policy, and the direction of that policy is correct. May be, that hon. Members want certain things done, which are not probably being effected for various other reasons. And, it is quite enough—if I am going to be merely polemical, and I cannot afford to be so on this subject—if I quote the speeches of my hon. friends Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Ranga, Shri Khadihar—all good speeches—and also hon. Members who spoke in Hindi and Shrimati Renuka Ray just to show how the emphasis in each case happens to be different. While Shri Nagi Reddy was extremely careful that, in mentioning certain categories of commodities, he said the main purpose should not be lost sight of, the other people were not so careful. Different persons have a set of opinion by people well informed and competent, something totally divergent, and the remedy suggested by all of them are also divergent.

Therefore, while arriving at a correct judgment on this question, it is necessary, firstly, to see the recent rises in prices in a somewhat longer perspective; and, secondly, to view Government's policy in its various aspects. In deciding on a course of action, one has to keep this perspective always in mind, and also to assess the pros and cons of various alternative courses of action.

Shri Gopalan himself has not enunciated any firm and well-conceived policy. He merely said, leave it to the Committee. If he would not be offended I would like to say, that his idea of a resolution of this nature might have taken place a little before the appointment of the Asoka Mehta Committee. I may be wrong. Anyway, he argued that Asoka Mehta Committee is different and it cannot serve the purpose that he has in view.

It is not very clear to me why this distinction is sought to be imported, because the Asoka Mehta Committee will take into account the trends in prices of essential commodities other

than foodgrains, and the fact remains that, after all, for the bulk of the community food prices are most important of all prices.

Shri Gopalan has formulated three issues. One is, what would be the repercussions of the increase in money supply contemplated during the period of the Plan upon the level of prices. Secondly, to what extent the estimates of the Plan will be undermined by the price fluctuations. Lastly, the evolution of an integrated price policy which will ensure the necessary allocation of resources and the fulfilment of the Plan targets.

So far as posing the issues are concerned I think they are right. At the same time, he would forgive me if I say, they are not capable of any clear-cut answers, in the sense that there should be very precise answers. One could only take a broad view of the likely developments and Government can only indicate a broad statement of their policy, subject to such changes as have to be made as new trends emerge.

Besides, in the matter of price policy, it is not a matter of what one does with one particular price or with a particular set of prices. It has a bearing on the sum-total of economic policies operating in the various points in the system. Can another committee in supersession of the Asoka Mehta Committee do it? My hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray had indicated—and I think some other hon. Member who spoke also had indicated—what is the Planning Commission for. What is it doing? Is there not a concurrent and a continuous examination of the price changes and what are the remedies that the Planning Commission suggests? My hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray would go also to the remedy. She says a certain controlled policy is essential without which you cannot implement the Plan. May be she is right. I won't say she is wrong, because, planning, as has been

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indicated by Shri Gopalan, does mean a large element of control. Maybe that we are defective in the sense that our control is not comprehensive. If the control may be at certain sectors, because of the pressure of controls on certain sectors, there is an 'up-raising' in the other sectors, and the prices rise. So, it is undoubtedly important to get the facts of the price situation cleared.

The facts are these as I could see. By the middle of 1955, prices have risen sharply. Foodgrain prices have risen the most. The general index on the base of 1952-53—it may not be a good enough yardstick, but it may reflect a good enough position as comparable yardstick—has risen by 25 per cent., and the index for cereals by 56 per cent. The prices of rice and wheat are now higher by 46 and 53 per cent. compared to May, 1955. Prices of industrial raw materials and manufactures have risen too, the former by 26 per cent and the latter by about 10 per cent. These rises are by themselves by no means small. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the level of prices early in 1955 was low, and the point was illustrated by Shri Nagi Reddy, when he mentioned about the price of raw cotton and the price of groundnuts. Even in regard to the foodgrain prices, we have to be ready with some measures in order to check the downward trend.

Perhaps one might take April, 1954 as a more appropriate base for comparison. I do not say the prices are equitable. The comparison, then, would be as follows. Cereals have risen by 20 per cent.; industrial raw materials by 13 per cent.; manufactures by 7 per cent.; general index by 9 per cent. But 1954 also cannot be taken as the norm satisfactory in all respects. One could take some other base and one could get a different sort of picture altogether.

The new index of wholesale prices, as I said, on 1952-53 terms, is as follows. The general level of prices is now 12 per cent. higher; that of

cereals 7 per cent.; food articles, 12 per cent.; industrial raw materials, 22 per cent.; manufactured goods, 9 per cent.: But again, in 1952-53, foodgrain prices were relatively high; in fact they were only a little less than peak; for, a rise in foodgrain prices took place from the time there was a decontrol towards the end of 1947 when the further acceleration with the Korean boom came. The index for rice at that time was 516, with the base year being 1939. For wheat, it was 546. These prices were relatively more favourable to the agriculturist, the general index being only 381. While I do not wish to pursue the will-o'-the-wisp of the ideal of theoretical norm, I must not fail to mention that even a moderate rise in foodgrain prices over the levels prevalent in 1952-53 is not a matter of indifference.

It might be of some help in getting the picture into the focus, if I finally quote to you the relevant indices as compared to April, 1956, that is, about the beginning of the second Plan, when the overall index of prices was, by some coincidence, 100. The rise in cereal prices since April, 1956 has been 20 per cent.; rice and wheat have recorded increases of 21 and 13 per cent respectively and coarse grains have risen more. As compared to these increases, industrial raw materials have gone up by 10 per cent. and manufactured articles by 6 per cent. These data show that although the rise in prices has been fairly general, it has been particularly marked in the case of foodgrains and agricultural products.

The question has been asked by my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, as to the cause. He says that the root of the trouble is the Government. I agree if there is no Government, nobody can ask any questions, and nobody will know anything about that. The answer to the query, why have the prices risen, in brief, is that demands within the economy have been rising faster than supplies. May be that supplies also are immobile.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

That is a factor which I am afraid is operating as for instance in Andhra. In the coastal districts of Andhra, it is stationary. It does not move. The outturn of industrial production has been satisfactory; it has been rising at a rate of 9 per cent. or so per year. Foodgrains production, on the other hand, has not risen in keeping with the growth of demand. In 1954-55, production of foodgrains was two million tons below that in 1953-54. In 1955-56, it fell by a further 1.5 million tons. In 1956-57, the estimated production is 68.6 million tons which is 3.7 million tons above the previous year's level, but this is still slightly below the peak period of 1952-53. Agricultural production does not react in any precise or foreseeable way to increased investment or other effort. But the fact remains that production is not adequate relative to needs. An increase in food production is, therefore, a matter of crucial importance in the present context.

With food production, I think, around 1953-54 level, the plan outlays are much higher. In 1953-54, expenditure on the Plan was Rs. 343 crores. For 1957-58, the budgeted outlay is Rs. 965 crores. Some other items of public expenditure have also risen. The investment activity in the private sector has been steadily stepped up without real savings in the community. Of course, naturally, the pressure of these investment demands has been reflected in the rising trend in domestic prices. There has been one cushion. Otherwise, perhaps, the situation might have been worse. The large balance of payment deficit has acted as a cushion against inflation. Government policy in this context must be considered in terms of two broad types of techniques. One is, the overall regulation of economic activity through fiscal and monetary policy, and I still feel that it can be done notwithstanding the criticism of my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, and secondly, by

devices like export and import controls, licensing of industries and trades, fixation of maximum and minimum prices and physical allocations, etc. While Government has been operating both these types of controls, it has so far avoided direct or physical controls in respect of foodgrains. The budgetary policy, as the House is aware, is being orientated towards raising larger resources for investment. Steps have been taken to curb excessive bank credit. Government do not rule out variations or modifications of these control measures from time to time.

Doubts have been expressed by my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh as to the effectiveness of selective credit control. I do not propose to go into it at the present moment. Nevertheless, the level of advances against foodgrains has come down in the last few weeks. On July 26th, the total advances against foodgrains were Rs. 29.30 crores as compared to Rs. 42.52 crores at the end of May, and Rs. 32.70 at about the same time last year. The advances against rice were Rs. 11.14 crores on July 26th. This is some Rs. 10 crores less than at the end of May. It is also slightly less than in the corresponding period last year. Advances against wheat have also started coming down, the level on July 26th being Rs. 5.38 crores, compared to Rs. 6.80 crores a month earlier. The banks have, as I said before, difficulties in calling back some of their advances, but they are trying to abide by the directives that have been issued.

Government have taken various other measures; imports under P.L. 480, zoning, fair price shops, etc. They have also taken powers, which the House has given, to requisition stocks at stated prices. Government have by no means been complacent in the matter. They will certainly take further measures. But Government, Sir, have very regretfully to say that while we do agree with the main objective which prompted my

hon. friend opposite to move this resolution, they do not see the utility of appointing another committee on a subject a substantial part of which is covered by the work of the Asoka Mehta Committee. But this does not mean that there is no need for further steps, direct or indirect, or both, to deal with the price situation. Nor need anyone imagine that the necessary steps will not be taken. Government have, however, to weigh various considerations. An integrated price policy is an excellent idea. I have not, however, seen it worked out clearly anywhere. Even in highly centralised economies, price policy is not as integrated as one might think. I have no doubt that my hon. friend recognises the fact. What he wants is an attempt in that direction. Sometimes inner contradictions become manifest after some time lag and therefore it is difficult to conceive and say this is the integrated price policy for all time.

Briefly, Government are taking steps at various points to correct the imbalance in the economy and these measures will be tightened and supplemented as and when necessary and we shall certainly welcome any suggestions that come from hon. Members of this House towards that end. We are also considering the reaction of these measures on the Plan. Price policy is not something which can be discussed or settled in isolation from all other trends in the economic system: the balance of payments situation, the demands of development, the possibilities of increasing production and savings, etc. All that Government can say is that the whole matter is being viewed about together. But the real point about it is that the Asoka Mehta Committee is there. If it is a matter of investigation, what is the use of appointing another Committee, or enlarging the scope of the work of the Asoka Mehta Committee, which is a possibility, because it will deflect them from the main work which is very important?

Of course, some hon. Member suggested that the Planning Commission should be asked to do this evaluation. It is doing it continuously. All the machinery that I have at my disposal is placed at the service of the Planning Commission for this purpose, and that is why Mr. Khadiolkar's suggestion that the Planning Commission should be asked to do it is something which is redundant. It merely means that we have to devise a machinery and leave it at that.

The position, therefore, resolves itself to this. So far as some kind of enquiry, whether it is a committee or not, some kind of policy formulation in regard to the objective that Mr. Gopalan has in mind is concerned, I can see no difference of view at all. We have appointed the Asoka Mehta Committee. We should await their recommendations. The Planning Commission will examine the recommendations and find out whether there can be any integration of those recommendations with the other price trends. If it is necessary for us to constitute some other body, to go into it, not necessarily a committee which could relate industrial prices about which my hon. friend Mr. Ram Subhag Singh mentioned, we can do it. But I must say this. While Mr. Gopalan has not committed himself to any solution beyond the appointment of a committee and acceptance of a principle that there should be an integrated price policy, my hon. friend Mr. Khadiolkar suggested State-trading.

I know it. In fact, we had thought about it for a long time. The State Trading Corporation was started during the time I was Commerce and Industry Minister. But State trading for a purpose which is all covering like this would not be feasible in a country like ours. At the present moment, even co-operative consumer distribution which we have to try can only be tried in a sector, may be 10, 15, 20 or 25 per cent. There is no question of anybody taking trading in food-grains on a very large scale. It

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is not possible. So, I would again like to tell my hon. friend and the House that the objectives of the resolution very broadly are something with which Government is in sympathy. We have appointed the Asoka Mehta Committee. Let us see what the Committee is going to say. If any procedure has got to be evolved in regard to the implementation of the report of that committee, the recommendation of that committee, and any further examination has got to be made, in regard to integration of other price factors with the recommendations of the committee, I think we have to consider at that time. But the Planning Commission is continuously at the job.

Therefore, I would like to make a request to my hon. friend that he has drawn the attention of the Government and the country to the need for an integrated price policy and we have also accepted, by and large, the basic premises on which he has argued as something which is tenable. If my hon. friend wants the purpose to be served, I think he would not press his resolution. But if he wants to take it to vote, I shall only say, unfortunately I am unable to accept the resolution, because in the context of the Asoka Mehta Committee, in the context of the other circumstances now prevailing, it would not be fair either to the Asoka Mehta Committee or to the other limbs in the Government which are working, to appoint another committee. I hope my hon. friend would consider the suggestions that I have made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do these observations apply to the amendments also?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as my hon. friend Mrs. Renuka Ray is concerned, she suggested something with which I am in agreement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Renuka Ray has not moved her amendment.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as Mr. Khadilkar's amendment is concerned, I have dealt with it. There is no point in referring this to the Planning Commission.

The other question which has been mentioned—it is not stated in that way—is an integrated part of Mr. Gopalan's resolution. It is not a question of my saying that I cannot accept Mr. Gopalan's resolution, but I can accept the amendments. Because on the basic question, whether there should be a committee or not, I am afraid, I am not able to agree.

But the purpose for which he has envisaged a committee as a method of devising some kind of policy, some pattern of it is already in implementation. That is why I have made an appeal to him that since there is a large measure of agreement between Government's policy and his objective—we have already appointed a committee—whether he might consider whether it is not desirable for him to withdraw the resolution.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मे विस्त मन्त्रा मह द. से एन प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा । अन्न उन्हो ने हर तरफ के के यहाँ पर अकड़ पेश कि अन्न दिल से लेकर एक कारखाने तक और एक किसान के घर तक का सारा हेतु किताब उन के पास है तो फिर अन्न के मेहा कमेटी के लिए बेट करने का क्या जरूरत है !

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sure you will give me at least five or six minutes. I am thankful to all the Members of the House as also to the Finance Minister who today has very calmly and coolly replied to the resolution.

An Hon. Member: Very unlike him.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: As far as the spirit of the resolution is concerned, even my hon. friend Mr. Ranga agrees with it. In regard to the suggestion for the appointment of a Committee

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hon. Members have in fact complained: "You are saying that the committee must be asked to recommend within six months". Why don't you suggest that something must be done immediately. The objective of the resolution, as the Finance Minister himself has realised is to bring to the notice of Government that something serious is developing and that immediate steps must be taken to prevent a crisis. I wish to impress on the Government that if Government are serious about it, they must deal with it immediately.

I have suggested some kind of a control. When I say control, I know there are difficulties. That is why I have been suggesting that some sort of a check must be exercised so that prices may not soar up.

As far as prices of agricultural commodities and industrial products are concerned, what my hon. friend Mr. Ranga said is correct. What is the actual position in the country today. We have been seeing during this session—and even yesterday and today—adjournment motions coming up regarding starvation. I do not wish to go into this question in detail, but I understand there have been starvation deaths in Bihar and Sunderbans. When the Member returned, she found out that the position was so bad. What is the position in U.P.? So far as U.P. is concerned, in all the sessions of this House, regarding the prices of foodstuffs resolutions have been brought forward.

17 hrs.

All parties are united on this matter. Mr. Ganda Singh is on hunger strike. All parties have decided that something must be done. There is a very strong public opinion in the country. I want only to point out that the object of my resolution is that for the implementation of the Plan, there should be a clear-cut price policy. That is very important. Not only should there be a clear-cut price policy, but if there is no implementation of that policy, if some machinery is not found out by the

Government for that purpose, there is every danger to the implementation of the Plan.

I want to point out another thing, which is more serious and which would be hindrance, as far as the implementation of the Plan is concerned. It may be that the Finance Minister may not agree with me. He may condemn me and my party and say that we are responsible for all the troubles. But I say that there are troubles. The troubles are spreading from one province to another, as far as I know. In the Working Committee, which is meeting today, I have said that it has been decided to hold *hartal* and demonstration in U.P. in solidarity with the agitation and the hunger strike that is going on there.

I would make this request to the Finance Minister. I want that something must be done immediately. He says that the Food Enquiry Committee is working. Certainly if the report of that committee comes, either the Planning Commission or the Government as a whole have to see what is the machinery by which they can control this and how it can be controlled immediately. If that is not done, certainly all sections of people are going to act against the Government. We have seen what happened about the P & T strike and also about the other Central Government employees. We also find from the papers that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation propose to do something like that. It is not only the working class and the middle-class, but also the agricultural labourers and the peasants in the villages who are not able to get in some places rice or wheat.

Every section of the people in the country, from province to province, are gathering together and there is a very big danger. So, the Government should find out a stable firm price policy. As far as the machinery is concerned, it may be the Planning Commission or the Government themselves. But something has to be done immediately and a firm

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

policy has to be taken by the Government. That is the object of this resolution.

I do not want to press it, because I know. What is the use of pressing the resolution? I know the result of it. From the tone of the speech of the Finance Minister, I think he has understood it. So, I do not want to press the resolution. I only make a request to him. I am not able to use harsh words; I am not in possession of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has been calm and quiet in his speech. The hon. Member's response also should be equally good.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: My response is good. I do not want to press the resolution. I only want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister, because it is a very important thing. Unless the attention of the Government is drawn to it, not only drawn, but unless some immediate steps are taken, whatever happens in the country in one province or another could not be stopped, because it is a very very important problem concerning the life of the people, concerning the day to day necessities of the people, not only of one section, but of all sections. I do not want to press the Resolution. I am glad that Members of the House of all sections, as well as the Finance Minister agreed with the spirit of the Resolution. I hope that immediate steps will be taken.

I may propose one thing: that within at least the next two or three months, the prices of foodstuffs be brought down by 30 per cent

Shri Ranga: Foodstuffs alone?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: ... foodstuffs and other things also—food comes first—and also that fair price shops be opened in as many places as possible. As far as the agricultural labourers and peasants in the villages are concerned, also, something must

be done so that they may have the benefit also. I request the Finance Minister to see that it is done in the interests of the Plan, in the interests of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the amendments?

An Hon. Member: If the original Resolution is withdrawn, the amendments also fall.

Shri Khadilkar: Is it an assurance that without waiting for the outcome of the Shri Ashoka Mehta Committee, you are planning to do something immediately, some action in this regard? If that is the assurance, then the Resolution...

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to assure my hon. friend, there is nothing else that we are doing most of the time. If that is an assurance, it is easily given. We are discussing it day after day. Mere discussion does not bring anything because the problem is so complex. It has got to be isolated and then brought together. Solution starts in isolation and then it is brought together. If the assurance needed is that the Government is seized of the problem, I can give the assurance.

Shri Ranga: So far as the problem of prices all round?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not want to disturb their union. I withdraw my amendment.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, I also want to withdraw my amendment.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, I withdraw my amendment

*The amendments were by leave,
withdrawn.*

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I withdraw my resolution, Sir

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I presume that the Hon. Member has the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution.

*The Resolution was by leave,
withdrawn.*

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**PRESENTATION OF EIGHTH REPORT**

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
(Hissar): Sir, I beg to present the
Eighth Report of the Business Advisory
Committee.

**RESOLUTION RE. NATIONALISA-
TION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY**

श्री सुशक्कल राय (खेरी) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार से है :

"यह सदन सरकार से सिफारिश
करता है कि शक्कर के कार-
खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर
दिया जाय।"

इस का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भी हुआ है
उस को भी मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"This House recommends to the
Government that the sugar indus-
try be nationalised."

श्रीमान्, आप देखेंगे कि मेरा प्रस्ताव
बहुत छोटा है। उस में बहुत ही कम शब्द
हैं परन्तु उस का प्रभाव बहुत बड़ा है। हमारे
इस देश में लगभग १०७ मिलें काम करती हैं
और हमारे देश में लगभग एक करोड़ काश्तकार
ऐसे हैं जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश
जहां से मैं आता हूँ वहां पर अधिकतर देहातों
में गन्ने की काश्त होती है। जैसे मैं ने कहा
कि मेरा प्रस्ताव तो छोटा है मगर उस
का प्रभाव बड़ा है और वह प्रभाव यह है
कि यह जो हमारे काश्तकार हैं गन्ने के काश्त-
कार हैं, उन की जो मुसीबतें हैं, अगर राष्ट्रीय-
करण कर लिया जाए तो वे दूर हो जायेंगी।

श्रीमान्, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के जिस जिले
खेरी से आता हूँ उस में तीन चीनी की मिलें
हैं जिन का कि गन्ने के काश्तकारों से काम
पड़ता है।

हमारे यहां गन्ने के काश्तकार इतने
परेशान हैं कि उन्होंने पिछले आठ चुनावों
में कांग्रेस के किसी भी उम्मीदवार को न
पार्लियामेंटरी सीट के लिये और न ही

विधान सभा की सीट के लिये, कामवाश
बनाया है। कांग्रेस की वहां पर असफलता
का एक कारण था और वह यह कि काश्त-
कार जो लोग हैं वे वहां की गन्ने की मिलों
से इतने परेशान हैं कि वे उन से नाहि माहि
कर रहे हैं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी
इस प्रस्ताव का उत्तर देते समय यह कहेंगे
कि सरकार की जो औद्योगिक नीति है वह
इस प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ है, वह इस प्रस्ताव
के हक में नहीं जाती है। लेकिन मैं अपने
माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बतलाना चाहता
हूँ कि उन की ही जो संस्था है और जिस के
बल पर वह यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उस की नीति
वही है जिस का प्रतिपादन इस प्रस्ताव में
किया गया है। वह नीति यह है कि उत्पादन
के जितने भी साधन हैं उन सब की मिलकियत
समाज के हाथ में होनी चाहिये।

श्रीमान्, मैं आप की भांजा से कांग्रेस
के उस प्रस्ताव को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता
हूँ जोकि कांग्रेस ने पास किया था। उस ने
कहा था :—

"योजना इस तरह बनाई जानी
चाहिये कि एक ऐसी समाज-
वादी ढंग की व्यवस्था कायम
हो सके कि जिस के उत्पादन
के खास जरिये समाज की
मिलकियत हो या समाज के
काबू में हों और उत्पादन
की रफ्तार बढ़ी हुई हो और
राष्ट्र की दीलत का बाजिब
बटवारा हो।"

आप देखेंगे कि इस में साफ तौर से कहा
गया है कि जो भी उत्पादन के साधन हों वे
समाज के अधिकार में होने चाहियें। अंग्रेजी
में उस का ट्रांसलेशन यह किया गया है :—

"where the principal means of
production are under social owner-
ship"

[श्री लक्षवक्त राय]

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव मैं ने रखा है उस के जर्जिये से मैं कांग्रेस को यह मौका देना चाहता हूँ कि वह उस प्रस्ताव को जो उस ने भ्रावडी में स्वीकार किया था, अपनी रूप दे ।

मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के जो नेतागण हैं उन्होंने ने किसी हद तक इस बात का वचन दे रखा है कि मुल्क के जो उत्पादन के साधन हैं उन पर समाज का अधिकार होना चाहिये, समाज का अधिनस्थ होना चाहिये, समाज का स्वामित्व होना चाहिये । ६ नवम्बर, १९५४ को राष्ट्रीय विकास काउंसिल यानी नेशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल की एक बैठक हुई थी यहा दिल्ली में । उसमें हमारे नेता प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने कहा था :—

“Any system which is based on what is called the acquisitiveness of the society is absolutely out of date. In modern thinking it is also considered immoral”.

जो हमारी मिने हैं वे अगर एक्विजिटिवनेस में नहीं हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ तो किस आधार पर उन को आज रखा गया है ।

आगे चल कर २२ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण कांग्रेस पार्टी की जो पार्लियामेन्टरी पार्टी है, उस की किसी बैठक में हुआ था । उसमें उन्होंने कहा था :—

“A country cannot grow if it allows rigid structures. That is why we have broken the zamindari structures. Similarly we have to break what might be called a capitalist structure”.

यह बात जो अभी मैं ने आप से कही यह भ्रावडी सत्र में जब समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था उस से पहले एक मीटिंग हुई थी उस में प्रधान

मंत्री जी ने कही थी । भ्रावडी में जब यह प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था :—

The point is that we are tolerating something we want to push out.

जब प्राइवेट तथा पब्लिक सेक्टर की चर्चा हुई तो उन्होंने ने कहा कि यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर की एक ऐसी चीज है जिस को हमें हटा देना चाहिये मगर यहा हम इस को टाल-रेट करते हैं । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि शूगर के जो कारखाने हैं वे टाल-रेशन की जो सोमा है, उस से बाहर निकल गये हैं । मगर कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने किसी हद तक इस बात को मान लिया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय ।

इस के बाद २ मार्च १९५५ को फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री की बैठक नई दिल्ली में हुई थी । उस के सामने भाषण देते हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था :—

The words ‘socialist pattern of society’ have not been used as a slogan or a vote-catching device. We are committed to it and we shall go that way

मैं बहुत ही नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो समाजवादी समाज की रचना की जा रही है वह वोट कैचिंग स्लोगन नहीं है तो क्या है, वह एक नारा मात्र नहीं है तो क्या है, वह वोट पाने की एक तरीका नहीं है तो क्या है । क्या वजह है कि हमारा जो वह प्रस्ताव है जोकि एक सीधा सादा सा है, उस को क्यों नहीं मान लिया जाता है ।

आगे चल कर उसी मीटिंग में उन्होंने ने कहा था :—

But gradually what we should really aim at, whatever value we attach to our various sectors and aspects of

national activity is what is good from the people's point of view, what is good for the people as a whole and not a particular individual or group. If that is the test, then gradually the public and the private sectors will merge with each other.

मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो कल कारखाने हैं इन से जनता का हित नहीं होता है, ये जनता के हित में काम करने वाली संस्थाएँ नहीं हैं। ये अपना फायदा उठाने वाली संस्थाएँ हैं और इस तरह से आप चल नहीं सकते हैं। आप ने एक पंच वर्षीय योजना खत्म कर ली है और द्वितीय योजना पर आप काम कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि आप इस योजना को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित कर लेंगे यह बात तो आगे चल कर ही सिद्ध होगी कि आया यह सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त होती है या नहीं। मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो योजना चल रही है, उस में ऐसे लोगों का स्थान कहाँ पर है जो दूसरों का शोषण करते हैं। आप देखिये कि ये जो शूगर के कारखाने हैं, वे काश्तकारों का शोषण करते हैं और उन को ऐसा करने का क्या अधिकार है। हम कहते हैं कि इस शोषण को हमें अवश्य मिटाना है, लेकिन इस को हम कहाँ मिटा रहे हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है :—

What is good for the people and not a particular individual or group.

मैं ने शुरू में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में इस तरह की कोई १६० के करीब मिलें हैं जहाँ पर अधिक शोषण हो रहा है। वैसे तो करीब २०४ मिलें हैं और उन में से करीब २६ मिलें काम नहीं कर रही हैं या उन्होंने ने अभी काम करना शुरू नहीं किया है। कुछ ऐसी भी मिलें हैं जो को-ऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर चल रही हैं और फिलहाल मैं यह समझ लेता हूँ कि इन को-ऑपरेटिव मिलों में शोषण नहीं होता है। मगर इन के अलावा जो मिलें हैं जिन के मालिक

कुछ खास व्यक्ति हैं या कुछ ब्रैयरहोल्डर हैं, वहाँ पर तो अवश्य शोषण हो रहा है। मैं, श्रीमान्, आप के सामने यह बात रख चुका हूँ कि किस तरह से वहाँ पर काश्तकारों का शोषण हो रहा है।

श्रीमान्, जो मैं अब कहने जा रहा हूँ, उस पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाये। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है :—

We did not do it, I may tell you, as a vote-catching device, because if we did it, it would come back on us as a boomerang and crush us, if we did not follow it up. We have to follow it up.

मे मंत्री महोदय से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस को फालो-अप करें और जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, उस को स्वीकार करें। इस चीज को प्रधान मंत्री जी साफ तौर से कह चुके हैं और अगर आप इस को नहीं मानते हैं और इस पर आप अम्ल नहीं करते हैं तो इस का असर आप पर बुरा होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्यों से वह पूरी तरह मेल खाता है। उन्होंने ने आगे यह भी कहा :—

इस में वेस्टेड इंटेरेस्ट आते हैं, और शूगर के जो कारखाने हैं उस के वेस्टेड इंटेरेस्ट मिल मालिक हैं। अगर आप की उन्नति के मार्ग में यह लोग बाधक होंगे, तो आप को उन को हटाना पड़ेगा। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के जो भाषण हुए हैं उन से एक ही बात निकलती है और वह यह है कि आप को जनता का हित सामने रखना है और जिस बात में जनता का हित न हो, अगर उस में कुछ व्यक्तियों को नुकसान भी हो, तो भी उस को आप को हटाना होगा। इस की आप को चिंता नहीं करनी चाहिए।

मैं आप के सामने अपने कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को रखना चाहता हूँ। डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आप स्टेट पॉलिसी

[श्री कुशवन्त राय]

का जो चेंबर है, उस में धारा ३६ को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मैं उस के ए पार्ट को नहीं पढ़ता हूं। केवल बी और सी भागों को पढ़ना चाहता हूं :

"(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने जो संविधान बनाया उसमें भी इस बात का खयाल रखा कि हम को ऐसी बात करनी है जिस में जनता का हित हो। जनता के हित के सामने अगर व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ आते हैं, तो हम उन व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों का खयाल नहीं करेंगे और जनता के हित की बात करेंगे। इसीलिये यह बातें डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में रखी गई हैं। चीजों को देखने का आप का असली माप दंड, जिस को अंग्रेजी में यार्ड स्टिक कहते हैं, वह होना चाहिये कि उन से जनता का हित होता है या नहीं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज के दिन शक्कर के जो भी कारखाने हैं, उन से जनता का कोई हित नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे प्रस्ताव को मान कर उस पर कार्यवाई की जाय।

मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे रास्ते में दिक्कतें हैं, कठिनाइयां हैं, मगर मुझ को विश्वास है कि यह सदन मेरे प्रस्ताव को मान लेगा और उस पर अमल करना शुरू कर देगा तो जो कठिनाइयां हैं वह हमारे सामन नहीं रहेगी। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज मुद्रावर्ज की कठिनाई है, लेकिन क्या यह दूर नहीं की जा सकती? हमारा संविधान सन् १९५० में बना, उस के बाद हम ने ७ संशोधन उस में किये हैं। मेरी जो किताब है उस में ७ दिये हैं, बाद में कोई संशोधन हुआ हो तो

मुझे भालूम नहीं है। तो यह बात नहीं है कि हम संविधान में संशोधन नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस में क्या कोई ऐसी गुंथाइयां नहीं भालूम देती है जिस में मुद्रावर्ज का प्रश्न हमारे सामने इस तरह से न रहे और हम उसे हल न कर सकें?

हमारी शक्कर की जो मिलें हैं, उन के मालिक हमारी जनता का, विशेष कर गांव के काश्तकारों का किस प्रकार से शोषण करते हैं, यह आप को मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने ऐसे नियम बनाये हैं, जो रेगुलेशन कहलाते हैं, उन के अन्तर्गत कि जिन के अनुसार शक्कर के कारखाने जो हैं वह काश्तकारों का शोषण न कर सकें और उन को कठिनाई न पहुंचा सके। परन्तु देखना तो यह है कि जो कानून इस सरकार ने या प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने बनाये हैं उन से वह शोषण मिट सका है। मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां जो मिलें हैं उन्होंने ने एक ऐसा रवैया अपना रखा है कि वह केन कमिश्नर के स्टाफ को, ऊपर से से कर नीचे तक, अपनी मुट्ठी में कर लेते हैं। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि हमारे यहां एक मिल ऐसी है जिस ने हमारे यहां जो पहले केन कमिश्नर थे, रिटायर होने के बाद जो तन्खाह वह पाते थे, उस से कहीं ज्यादा दे कर उन को अपने यहां रख लिया है। अब आप खुद सोचिये कि जब एक रिटायर्ड केन कमिश्नर एक मिल की नौकरी कर लेते हैं तो जो नये केन कमिश्नर होते हैं, जोकि पहले उन के मातहत काम कर चुके हैं, उन में कैसे यह जुर्रत होगी कि जो रिटायर्ड केन कमिश्नर मिल वाले की जेब में हैं जो कुछ उन से कहे उस के खिलाफ वह कुछ कर सकें। हमारे यहां की मिलें अपना ऐसा प्रबन्ध करती हैं कि जिस से हमारे यहां का शूगर कंट्रोल ऐक्ट है, उस की कोई पाबन्दी न हो सके।

श्री सिंहसन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : वह अभी लागू नहीं होता ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : जी नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य तो अब लक्ष्य करने वाले होंगे ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : जी नहीं, अभी तो कम से कम १५ मिनट बोलूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या सिर्फ आप ही बोलना चाहते हैं, किसी और से मदद नहीं लेना चाहते ?

श्री लुशवक्त राय : हजूर, दो घंटे का वक्त है, १५ मिनट मैं बोल लूंगा पौने दो घंटे और लोग बोल लेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो आपके घंटे से भी ज्यादा हो जायगा । १५ मिनट आप को और चाहिये, और मिनिस्टर साहब आप के इतना वक्त तो लेंगे ही । इस तरह से और तो कोई बात ही बोल नहीं सकता । फिर प्रमेडमेट भी भूव होने हैं ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : प्रमेडमेट तो एक ही है । उस को मैं मजूर कर लूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : रेजोल्यूशन को भूव करने वाले को आधा घंटा से ज्यादा वक्त नहीं दिया जा सकता ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : मुझे तो अभी सिर्फ १५ मिनट ही मिले हैं, १५ मिनट और चाहता हूँ । मैं ने सवा पांच बजे शुरू किया था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने २३ मिनट के लिये हैं ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : मैं सवा पांच से बोला हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कम से कम मेरे ऊपर तो एतबार कीजिये ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : और यही सही ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि रूस्स के अनुसार रेजोल्यूशन को भूव करने वाले को ज्यादा के ज्यादा भाग घंटा का वक्त मिल सकता है । आप के पास ७ मिनट और हैं, आप बोले ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : मैं चाहता था कि मुझे ७ मिनट दूसरे दिन बोलने का मौका मिलता, अगर रूस्स मुझे परमिशन दें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलिये तो ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : आप मुझे ७ मिनट अगले दिन बोलने की इजाजत तो दे ही देंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा जितना टाइम बाकी है उतना तो आप बोलिये ।

श्री लुशवक्त राय : मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो शोषण शक्कर मिल के कारखाने-दारों की तरफ से होता है वह शुरू कैसे होता है । वह इस तरह से होता है कि शक्कर की मिलों का एरिया रिजर्व होता है और रिजर्व एरिया की मिलें कोशिश करती हैं, स्थानीय और अन्य अधिकारियों से मिल कर, कि उनका एरिया और बढ़ जाय, जोकि वह यह जानती हैं कि उन का जो कारखाना है, उस की यह क्षमता नहीं है कि वह अपनी एरिया का कुल गन्ना पेर सकें । फिर भी यह कोशिश करती हैं कि रिजर्व एरिया बढ़ जाये । जब रिजर्व एरिया बढ़ता है तो यह काम होता है सीजन शुरू होने के छः या सात महीने पहले । उस के बाद वह गन्ना लेते हैं । अब आप देखिये कि पिछले साल जो गन्ना उस में भी उन लोगों से कम गन्ना लिया गया । किसानों से कहा जाता है कि तुम ने कम गन्ना दिया, इसलिये पिछले तीन साल में तुम ने जो गन्ना दिया है, उस के सट्टे के हिसाब से गन्ना लिया जायगा । वह वह नहीं करते कि जितना उन का रिजर्व एरिया है, उस का पूरा गन्ना वह लें । कानून तो यह कहता है कि एक कारखाने का जो रिजर्व एरिया होगा उस में जितना गन्ना होगा वह कारखाने

[श्री खुशवंत राय]

को लेना चाहिये, अगर वह करते क्या हैं कि तीन साल के अन्दर जितना गन्ना उन को दिया गया है, उस के हिसाब से गन्ना लेते हैं।

आप अब वह सोचिये कि एक किसान के लिये यह कितना मुश्किल होता है कि वह हर साल अच्छी ही खेती करे। उस के लिये यह मुश्किल होता है कि अगर एक साल उसने १०० मन गन्ना पैदा किया है, तो दूसरे साल भी वह १०० मन गन्ना पैदा करे। बीसियों बाते होती हैं—बीमारी है, जानवरो का मर जाना है, वक्त पर मजदूरो का न मिलना है—जिन की वजह से वह खेती नहीं कर पाता है और उस की खेती हर साल एक सी नहीं रहती है। वह कभी दो बीघे होती है, कभी पांच बीघे होती है और कभी सात बीघे होती है। इस अवस्था में उस का बेसिक कोटा हर साल के हिसाब से, तीन साल के हिसाब से पडते पर कैसे लिया जा सकता है? उस का नतीजा क्या होता है? नतीजा यह होता है कि काश्तकार परेशानी में पडता है। जिस का गन्ना नहीं बिकता है, उस की परेशानी इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि वह रिस्वत देने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है और वह रिस्वत कामदार को, सोसायटी के अन्य कर्मचारियों को देनी पडती है, क्योंकि वही तो परची काटते हैं। जितना उस का गन्ना होना है, जोकि कानून के मुनाबिक भी लिया जाना

चाहिये, वह नहीं लिया जाता है। इस के अलावा उस को मजबूर किया जाता है कि वह खुशामद करे, रिस्वत दे और ऐसे तरीके अस्तियार करे, जिस से उस का गन्ना लिया जाय।

अब कीमतों की बात देखिये।

उदाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य दो चार मिनट में खत्म कर दें, तो मैं हाउस से इल्तजा करूंगा कि वह पांच मिनट के लिये और बैठ जाय।

श्री खुशवंत राय श्रीमन्, दस मिनट मुझ को और दे दिये जायें। सदन के सामने बोलने का यह मेरा पहला मौका है।

उदाध्यक्ष महोदय आप पांच सात मिनट बोल लें।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon Member should continue next time

श्री खुशवंत राय श्रीमन्, सदन की यही राय है कि मुझे दस मिनट अगले दिन मिल जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow

17 33 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 31st August, 1957

DAILY DIGEST
[Friday, 30th August, 1957]

		COLUMNS.	S.Q.No.	Subject	COLUMNS.
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS					
S.Q. No.	Subject				
1325.	Budget preparation	10829—65	1355.	Supply of Pig Iron	10870
1326.	Development of Cantonnments	10829—33	1357.	Pig Iron Quotas	10870—71
1327.	Twelve Year National Plan Savings Certificates	10833—35	1358.	Education of the Handicapped	10871
1328.	Geological Survey of Andhra	10835—37	1359.	Balance of Payments	10871—72
1329.	Rajasthan Police Force	10837—40	1360.	Basic and Traditional Education	10872
1330.	National Theatre	10841—43	1361.	Utkal University Scheme	10872
1331.	Income-Tax Officers	10843—46	1362.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling	10873
1332.	Mineral deposits in Himachal Pradesh	10846—50	1363.	Japanese Steel Mills	10873—74
1334.	Smuggling of counterfeit currency	10850—52	1364.	Tobacco Expert Committee	10874
1335.	Welfare work for Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes	10852—54	1365.	Sulphur Deposits in North Garhwal	10874—75
1336.	Production in Ordnance Factories	10854—56	1366.	Coal Deposits in Darjeeling	10875
1337.	Advisory Council for Andaman Islands	10856—58	1367.	Coal Export	10876
1339.	Criterion of Grant to Educational Institutions	10858—59	1368.	University Education Commission	10876—77
1342.	Contemporary Indian Literature	10859—60	1369.	Ex-Criminal Tribes of West Bengal	10877
1343.	Inventions and Processes	10861	1370.	Drilling for Oil near Burdwan	10877—78
1344.	Backward areas	10861—62			
1346.	Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10862—63	U.S.Q. No.		
		10863—65	1041.	Supply of C.I. Sheets to Manipur	10878—79
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		10865—10903	1042.	Aid to Mysore	10879
S.Q. No.	Subject		1043.	Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, Mysore	10879—80
1333.	Tribal Students in Tripura	10865	1044.	Scholarships for other Backward Classes in Kerala	10880—81
1340.	Basic Education	10865	1045.	Military College, Dehra Dun	10881—82
1341.	Babina Military Camp, Jhansi	10866	1046.	Cultural Delegations	10882—83
1345.	World Scout Jamboree	10866	1047.	Smuggling on West Bengal Border	10883
1347.	Change in system of education	10867	1048.	Sainik School, Dehra Dun	10883—84
1348.	Scholarships for Delhi School Teachers' Children	10867	1049.	Bonus Shares	10884
1349.	C.I. Sheets	10867—68	1051.	Tribal Culture and Literature	10885
1350.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	10868	1052.	Backward Classes Commission Report	10885
1351.	Lok Sahayak Sena Trainees	10868	1053.	Smuggling via Desert of Kutch	10886
1352.	College of Science and Technology, Calcutta	10869	1054.	Loans to States	10886—87
1353.	Central Government Undertakings	10869	1055.	Reports for Scheduled Areas	10887
1354.	Displacement of Tribals from Durgapur	10869—70	1056.	Lok Sahayak Sena	10887—88
			1057.	U.D.C.'s Examination	10888—89
			1058.	Promotion to Assistants' Grade	10889
			1059.	Literary Workshops	10889—90
			1060.	Multi-purpose Projects	10890
			1061.	Promotion of Principals and Teachers in Delhi	10890—91

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—Contd.

COLUMNS.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS.
1062.	Broadcast Talk by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao	10891
1063.	Army Medical Corps	10891—92
1064.	Rural Credit	10892—93
1065.	Jiratia Land	10893
1066.	Teachers in Delhi Schools	10893
1067.	Vacation-salary of Teachers in Delhi	10894
1068.	Elephant menace in Tripura	10894
1070.	Smuggled Jewellery	10895
1071.	Union Public Service Commission	10895—96
1072.	Andaman Islands.	10896—97
1073.	Rainfall in Andaman Islands	10897
1074.	Crops in Andamans	10897
1075.	Stock Exchanges	10897—98
1076.	University College of Science, Calcutta	10898—99
1077.	Sanskrit in Cambodia University	10899
1078.	Service Pension Cases	
1079.	State Bank of India	10899—10900
1080.	Scholarship applications for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes	10900—01
1081.	Defence Watch and Ward Wing	10901
1082.	Dearness Allowance for Retired Servicemen	10902
1083.	Aeroplane accident	10902
1084.	Allocation of Steel to Punjab	10903
1085.	Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter	10903
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT		10903—08

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Braj Raj Singh regarding the food situation in the Chota Nagpur division of Bihar due to failure of paddy crops.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Territorial Councils Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2573, dated the 6th August, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1957.

- (2) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :

(i) S.R.O. 2577, dated the 8th August, 1957, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Tele-Communication Equipment) Rules, 1957.

(ii) S.R.O. 2578, dated the 8th August, 1957.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED

10909

Second Report was presented

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

10909

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 12th August, 1957, to the half-an-hour discussion regarding Departmental Catering on Railways.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

10910—11

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. M. M. Das) moved for the election of members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of :

- (1) The Central Advisory Board of Archaeology; and
- (2) the Central Advisory Board of Education.

The motions were adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED

10911

Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

10912—83

The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) moved that

the Railway Passenger Fares Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS ADOPTED**

10983

Sixth Report was adopted.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLU-
TION WITHDRAWN**

10983—11036

Further discussion on Resolution *re.* Appointment of a Committee to report on a clear-cut policy for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA**

11017

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard

to the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1957, passed by Lok Sabha on the 24th August, 1957.

**REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED**

11036

Eighth Report was presented.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' RE-
SOLUTION UNDER
DISCUSSION**

11036—48

Shri Khushwaqt Rai moved the Resolution *re.* Nationalisation of Sugar Industry. The discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
31ST AUGUST, 1957**

Further consideration and passing of the Railway Passenger Fares Bill and also consideration and passing of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill and the Expenditure-Tax Bill as reported by Select Committee.